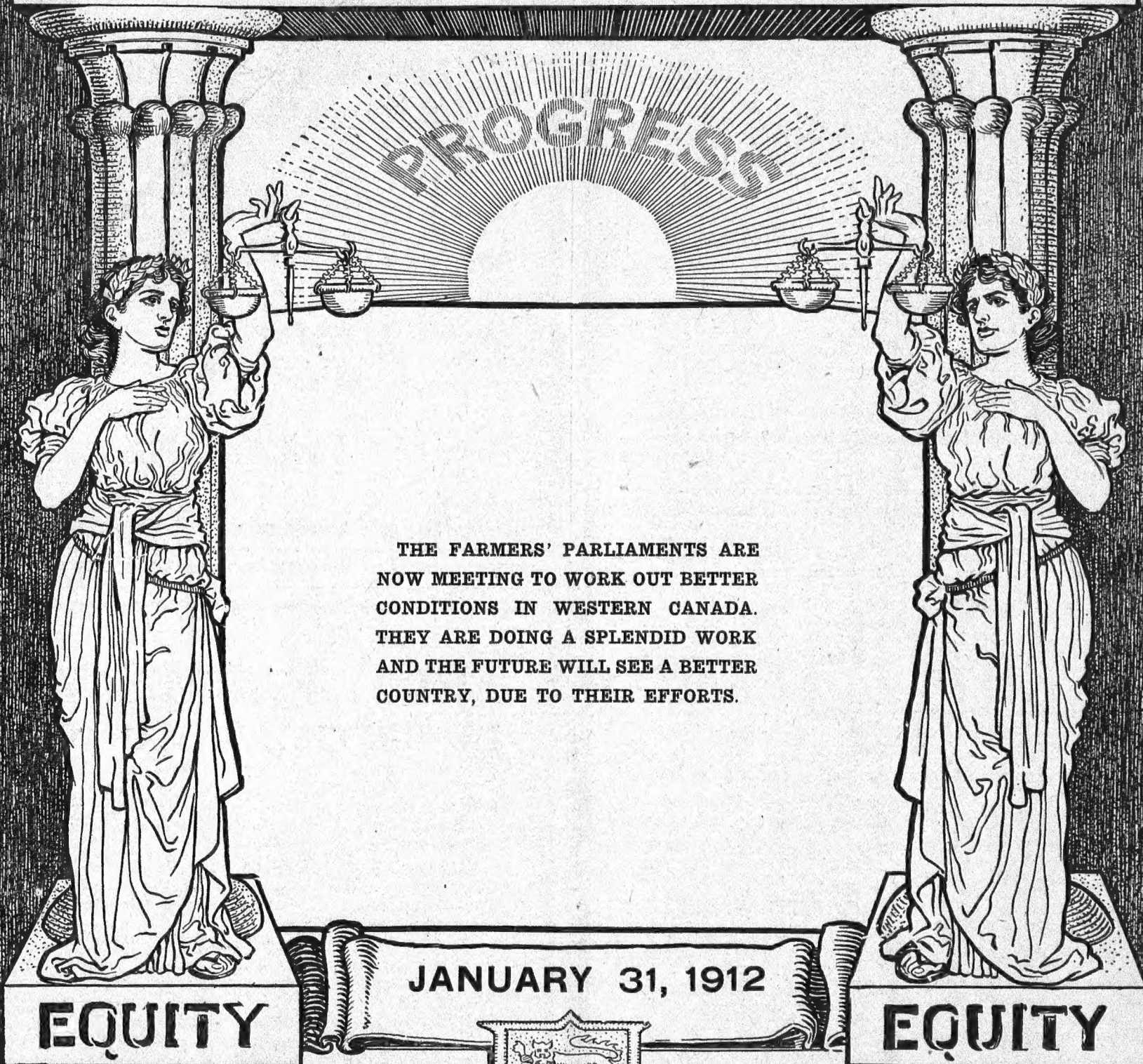


# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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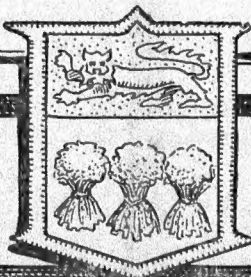
JANUARY 31, 1912

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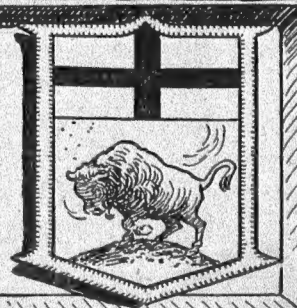
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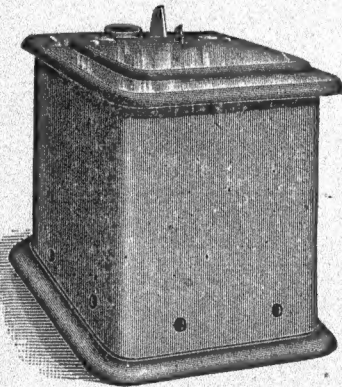
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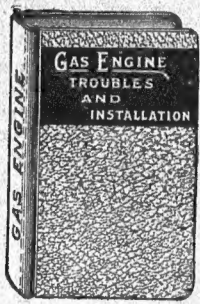
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# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV. January 31st, 1912 Number 27

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# News from Ottawa

Car Shortage, Duty on Lumber, subjects of discussion

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, January 26.—There has been much variety in the discussions in Parliament this week. Western questions continue to occupy a large share of the attention of the House. They will continue to do so next week when Hon. Geo. E. Foster will move the House into committee to consider the details of the Grain Act.

Without debate the government's proposal to establish a permanent tariff commission got beyond the resolution stage, and the bill was introduced and given a first reading on Wednesday. The big debate will take place on the second reading. The bill provides a salary of \$7,500 for the chairman and \$7,000 for each of the two other commissioners. The secretary will draw \$3,000, and there will be a staff. That the commission is to be of an advisory capacity only is shown by the definition of its duties as defined in the resolution introduced by Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance.

## Car Shortage Discussed

Tuesday's sitting of the House was devoted almost entirely to the discussion of Western topics—the car blockade and increased duties on lumber arising out of the recent change in the customs regulations respecting the duties on rough lumber. The discussion on the shortage of cars was confined to W. A. Buchanan, member for Medicine Hat, who complained particularly of conditions in Southern Alberta, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce. Mr. Buchanan placed on the Parliamentary records figures dealing with the shortage at important shipping points in Southern Alberta, as compiled by the secretary of the associated boards of trade of that province.

They made it perfectly clear that the Canadian Pacific railway had been supplying during the past month only a small fraction of the number asked for. At Carmangay where there is an estimated crop of 1,500,000 bushels, not one car had been supplied during the month. While admitting that, owing to the late crop and early winter, the shipping season had been an exceptional one Mr. Buchanan said that the C.P.R. had been negligent of the interests of the farmers, more particularly those of Southern Alberta.

Mr. Foster frankly recognized the seriousness of the situation. He was glad to be able to say, however, that the department had been receiving letters of a brighter character from points where the blockade had been broken. He was inclined to the view that, all things considered, the railways were not so much to blame for the existing conditions. Up to the end of December the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg had exceeded previous records, while the number of cars hauled by the various railways was also greater than in previous years. A factor in the situation, Mr. Foster stated, was that, owing to the increased number of grades, each of which must be stored separately, large elevators are prevented from storing as many bushels of grain as they could in former years. The moral of the situation, he said, was there must be more avenues for the shipment of grain from the West or more storage facilities. In this connection the minister suggested that in the future the farmers of the West, like those of the East, should provide more storage facilities on their farms so that it would not be necessary to market so much grain early in the season.

## Opening Southern Route

When dealing with the efforts which have been made by the department, the minister made a statement which elicited an ejaculation of surprise from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He said that as a result of a conference held at Ottawa with the representatives of the three principal railways application had been made to the interstate commerce commission in the United States for leave to file grain rates from the northwest down to Minneapolis and Duluth, and so ease the pressure in the congested districts by taking the grain away by more western routes down towards the south.

"Divert it to the south?" queried the leader of the opposition with a smile.

Mr. Foster replied that such was the proposal, that the interstate commerce committee had been induced to waive its thirty days notice rule, and that as a result the Canadian Pacific railway is taking cars out as rapidly as possible by the southern route and is utilizing foreign cars for the purpose. In order to do this the railways lowered their rates, making the rate to Duluth or Minneapolis the same as to Port Arthur and Fort William. In conclusion Mr. Foster commented on the circumstance that owing to legislation passed five or six years ago, the railways were deprived of their full liberty in the distribution of their cars. Some relief would have to be given, he thought, and this could be discussed when the Grain Bill comes up for consideration next week.

## The Lumber Duty

The debate on the change in the regulations governing the importation of rough lumber was the second on the subject this session. Before the Christmas holidays Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, moved for all information relating to the change, including, of course, the demands made by the British Columbia lumbermen

and the copies of the new regulations issued. On that occasion the subject was discussed in a general way, but on Tuesday, with all the details available, the technical side of the question was thoroughly threshed out. It would perhaps be presumption for a layman to express a definite opinion, but a careful perusal of the discussion in Hansard certainly leads any fair minded person to the conclusion that at any rate a harsh construction had been placed upon a regulation which had hitherto been leniently interpreted with the result that a new item has been added to the tariff list upon which duty is being collected from the Western farmers for the benefit of the British Columbia lumbermen. That was the view taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Several British Columbia members, Premier Borden and Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, tried to make the leader of the opposition see otherwise, but he stuck to his argument to the last, as is shown by the concluding paragraph of his speech which I quote:—

"The point covered by the motion before the House is that when lumber is not jointed and tongued or grooved, it is not dutiable, and I believe this is the very language of the law. Again I appeal to the House that the minister of customs did not dare say in his regulation that a joint which had been made by a saw was a joint. He simply stated that the lumber had been partially dressed. For this interpretation he has

no authority whatever and he is going beyond the very letter of the statute." In other words Sir Wilfrid argued that by collecting a duty on rough lumber jointed by a saw—apparently a new process—a new and unjustifiable burden has been imposed on the Western farmers.

Premier Borden, who said he spoke on the authority of the minister of customs, said that this regulation has only been applied in cases where there is evidence, from the appearance of the lumber, that it was planed in the first place to create a jointing, and where there is an attempt made to conceal the jointing over it afterwards. This, he said, was the whole gist of the case from first to last, and that was the evil which was sought to be dealt with by the new regulation made. He added that the interpretation of the regulation was strictly within the meaning of the customs act, and in this view was supported by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs.

A motion which formed the basis of the discussion was moved by Mr. J. G. Turiff, as follows:—"That the minister of customs in collecting a duty of twenty-five per cent. on sawed planks, boards, joists, scantlings, studding and other lumber of wood dressed on one side, when the edges thereof are neither jointed, nor tongued nor grooved, violating the customs act, and unduly and illegally imposing a heavy tax on the people."

Continued on Page 28

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We have scoured the earth for alfalfa of special hardy character, suitable for cultivation on the Canadian prairie. Some districts from which we have secured good seed in former seasons, suffered a seed crop failure in 1911, owing to wet weather reducing the vitality below our standard. Out of all the lots submitted from this continent, Europe and Asia, we have selected the two following and can recommend them for hardiness, trueness to representation, purity, freedom from weeds and strong vitality.

SPECIAL TURKESTAN IMPORTED, 20 lbs. for \$5.25, 100 lbs. \$25.00

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WINNIPEG, CANADA



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 31st, 1912

Owing to the large space taken by reports of the Alberta convention, it has not been possible to publish a report of the Brandon convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association in this issue. The next issue of The Guide will be devoted to the Manitoba convention.

## SOUTHERN GRAIN RATES

Since last week we have been in communication with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington in regard to the export restrictions placed upon the C.P.R. rates on wheat and oats to Minneapolis from Saskatchewan points. The commission have replied as follows:

The commission's established policy is not to authorize changes in grain rates on less than statutory notice because of the keen competition of markets and probable serious injury to dealers and markets not included in the change. This policy was departed from with regard to Canadian Pacific rates to the Twin Cities (Minneapolis) and the head of the Lakes (Duluth) on grain in bond because of the representation made that the grain was damp and must find storage which was not available in the Canadian Northwest. We do not deem it consistent to broaden this permission. The Canadian Pacific railway has on file, and soon to be effective on statutory notice, a tariff of open rates from Canadian points to Minneapolis.

We are informed by the Canadian Pacific railway that through rates, without the export restrictions, will become effective on February 28 from Saskatchewan points only. On and after that date the same rates will apply on the C.P.R. in Saskatchewan to Minneapolis as to Fort William. It is to be hoped that there will be a sufficient supply of cars to handle the grain by that time. If reciprocity were in effect the blockade and the tremendous loss to the farmers would not have occurred.

## THERE IS DANGER IN SIGHT

If the farmers of the West do not rally in a firm protest to the government they are liable to lose the protection afforded them through the car distribution clauses of the Manitoba Grain Act. Several times during the past few years this section of the act has been assailed and has only been saved by the efforts of the farmers. Today the most tremendous onslaught is being made by the business interests upon this bulwark which has brought such relief to the grain growers. The grain growers of the West will never forget the days when they were at the mercy of the elevator combine and were compelled to sacrifice upwards of 10 cents a bushel to satisfy the greed of this octopus. The principle of fair distribution of cars for farmers, who wished to ship their own grain, was only secured after a struggle. The big spread between street and track grain has been the elevator combine's harvest and has given them a big percentage of illegitimate profit upon the farmers' grain. Since the farmers have enjoyed the right of the loading platform and a fair share of cars, the elevator men have year by year been compelled to pay nearer the market value for street grain. In the olden days the farmers were plundered without scruple and relief was secured only through their own efforts. The elevator interests have claimed that the car distribution clause blocks the rapid handling of grain and they profess great solicitude for the small farmer who sells in less than carload lots. The following is the clause which is now being attacked:

99. "If there is a failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply to the application for and the distribution of cars:—

"(a) Beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant

shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied;

"(b) When an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name, together with such designation of his residence, at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled;

"(c) No applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time."

A meeting of bankers and business men was held in Winnipeg last week to devise ways and means to get rid of this clause so valuable to the farmers, but so obnoxious to the elevator interests. The result has been that the Credit Men's Association has sent out the following petition to merchants, business men and in some cases to farmers for signature, to be returned on February 8:

"The honorable, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.

"Sir,—The undersigned would respectfully submit that the present situation in respect of the shipment of grain in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is such as to demand some immediate and drastic action for the protection of the interests of the country at large. Under the law as at present enforced, such shipments are confined to those who have a sufficient quantity of grain to make up a car-load. The elevators, in respect of receipt of cars, are in no different position from the farmers, yet those producers constituting 61 per cent. of those who ship grain in the said provinces, who are compelled to sell their grain by the wagon-load on the street, are unable to dispose of their produce in car-load lots, and are forced to rely upon the elevators. These latter are practically blocked, with the result that a very large quantity of grain in this country cannot be marketed, which otherwise would be, were it possible for the elevators to handle the grain as it is offered to them. In consequence, collections cannot be made and the business of the country is almost at a standstill. Moreover, owing to climatic conditions during the past season, a large quantity of grain is in need of proper treatment as speedily as possible, otherwise it will spoil. This would mean heavy loss to those who are not in a position to ship in larger quantities.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that the clause in the Manitoba Grain Act, regulating the distribution of cars for grain shipment at country elevator points, be temporarily suspended and that the control and distribution of cars at such points be placed under the sole direction of the board of railway commissioners of Canada with instructions to the commissioners that absolute impartiality be shown, and an equitable distribution be made, based on the necessities of the extraordinary situation prevailing, and so as to enable all of the producers to stand on the same footing in respect of the shipment of their crops, and that the necessities of the farmers, as a whole, large and small, in each locality affected, shall be the basis to govern the said commission in the distribution of cars."

The statements made in this petition are untrue and misleading. The blockade in the country is not by any means due to this clause of the Grain Act under discussion. The tie-up is due to the lack of railway equipment. It is not car distribution but the lack of cars to distribute that has brought about the blockade. And then if there were cars enough there would not be room for the grain in the terminals at the lake front. The C.P.R. cannot move the grain east from the terminals fast enough to provide accommodation for the grain now ready to ship and waiting only for cars. Cars that have been loaded in the country have stood upon the tracks for weeks before the railways have moved them. We presume that the railways could move a farmer's car as fast as an elevator man's car after it was once loaded. One great value of this car distribution provision has been to compel the railways to provide more equipment. That it has afforded relief to the farmers is shown by the statistics of the crop transportation for the past two years as given in the reports of the Warehouse

Commissioner. The following figures show how much of the 1909 crop went through the elevators and how much of it was purchased on street. These are the sworn statements provided by the elevator operators for the year ending August 31, 1910:

### WHEAT

Total handled through elevators . 59,043,000 bus.  
Bought on street . 32,561,000 "  
Stored in elevators . 26,482,000 "  
Percentage bought on street, 55.

### OATS

Total handled through elevators . 18,952,447 bus.  
Bought on street . 14,750,457 "  
Stored in elevators . 4,201,990 "  
Percentage bought on street, 78.

### BARLEY

Total handled through elevators . 2,378,123 bus.  
Bought on street . 1,665,844 "  
Stored in elevators . 712,279 "  
Percentage bought on street, 70.

### FLAX

Total handled through elevators . 1,776,076 bus.  
Bought on street . 1,307,185 "  
Stored in elevators . 468,891 "  
Percentage bought on street, 73½.

Compare this with the same figures for the year ending August 31, 1911.

### WHEAT

Total handled through elevators . 70,368,319 bus.  
Bought on street . 37,706,325 "  
Stored in elevators . 32,661,994 "  
Percentage bought on street, 54.

### OATS

Total handled through elevators . 29,044,659 bus.  
Bought on street . 15,348,066 "  
Stored in elevators . 13,696,593 "  
Percentage bought on street, 53.

### BARLEY

Total handled through elevators . 1,479,207 bus.  
Bought on street . 884,756 "  
Stored in elevators . 594,451 "  
Percentage bought on street, 60.

### FLAX

Total handled through elevators . 2,600,192 bus.  
Bought on street . 811,148 "  
Stored in elevators . 1,789,044 "  
Percentage bought on street, 31.

The total shipments over the loading platform for the year ending August 31, 1911, were:

Wheat . 16,905,498 bus.  
Oats . 7,781,829 bus.  
Barley . 965,543 bus.  
Flax . 627,257 bus.

Total . 26,280,127 bus.

A comparison of the figures of the two years shows that the percentage of grain bought on the street is growing steadily less, as better transportation facilities are provided. The loading platform would be useless without a proper supply of cars. The trouble today is that the railway facilities in the West are utterly inadequate. It is not by any means the small farmers alone who are suffering. Thousands of farmers who have car lots to ship can get no cars. By restoring to the elevator companies their old special privileges, the farmers will be delivered over to the tender mercies of gentlemen whose reputations for a square deal are not the best. Then consider what the above petition asks for. It demands that the railway commission be given control over the distribution of cars. We judge that the decision of the railway commission in allowing the express companies to charge 66 2-3 per cent. more for the same service in the West than is charged in the East is not such as to inspire the confidence of the Western people. If they were to handle the car distribution matter on the same principle it would be better to go back to the old days, bad as they were. If the business interests are looking for a solution let them go after reciprocal demurrage and a per diem movement of cars to destination. The railways are very prompt to inflict the demurrage penalty upon shippers, but there is no redress against the carelessness and negligence of the railway companies. The business interests do not care to attack the railways too strongly for fear of retaliation, but they



seem willing to hand over the farmers to the elevators to be fleeced. The Grain Act is now before Parliament and every effort will be made by the elevator interests to conquer the farmers again. If they succeed there will be something of the nature of a rebellion in the West.

There are representatives of the organized farmers at Ottawa now and everything possible should be done to strengthen their hands. Every local association interested in this question should pass a resolution protesting against any change in the car distribution regulations of the Grain Act and send a copy at once to Premier Borden and the Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and also to their local representative in the House of Commons. If this is backed up by thousands of letters from Western farmers to Mr. Foster it will have a powerful influence in helping the farmers' representatives at Ottawa to win their battle against Organized Privilege. Time is short and action must be prompt. **There is no better method of showing the feeling of the farmers in favor of the present car distribution system than by sending letters to the premier or minister of Trade and Commerce. Such letters have many times the influence of petitions for they show that the farmers are really interested. Now is the time for the farmers to get their protest to Ottawa.**

### AMES DECLARES FOR HOLDUP

In discussing the trade question in the House of Commons on January 26, the following remarks were made by H. B. Ames, member for Montreal:

"It is now more than a dozen years since we granted a preference to Great Britain. We have not had reason to regret that step, but obviously we have gone as far in this direction as we can at the present time be called upon to go. The next move must come from the Motherland. When she is ready to grant advantages to us we shall be willing to give even more to her."

This is no doubt the attitude the government will pursue upon the question of increasing the preference to Great Britain. The pistol is to be placed against the head of the mother country in order to force her to abandon the trade policy which has made her the commercial leader of the world in order that the manufacturers of Canada may not have to meet the competition of the manufacturers of Great Britain. The government of Canada is saying, by Mr. Ames' words, to the government of the motherland that nothing more can be expected from Canada unless Great Britain submits to the dictation of the Canadian manufacturers. What more is there that we can ask from Great Britain in the way of trade concessions? Her market is wide open to us; we pay no duty whatever upon anything that we ship to that country. Surely that is sufficient. Now suppose that Great Britain were to yield to the proposition made by Mr. Ames, what would be the result? It would mean that the people of Great Britain would be compelled to pay a tax upon foodstuffs entering from other countries outside the empire. This would increase the price of bread to the working man, and might possibly give the Canadian farmer an extra cent or two cents for his wheat. No one for a moment need think that the farmers of Canada will be in favor of any such thing. They are not asking for any special privileges to be given to them, but merely for simple justice. The British preference which was established in 1897 was a splendid thing for the people of Canada, and tended to lift the tariff burden off the backs of the Canadian workers, but, by the urgency of the manufacturers of Canada, the late government was compelled to mutilate the preference so that it did not remain by any means at thirty-three and one-third per cent. The only people in Canada who are opposed to granting a greater preference to Great Britain are the manufacturers. They spend a great deal of time and money in flapping the flag and shouting loyalty

and declaring their love for the motherland. But just as soon as this love for the motherland develops into keener competition on the part of the British manufacturers, the loyalty of the manufacturers disappears immediately. This explains the action of the Dominion government as stated by Mr. Ames. The government will endeavor to show that Great Britain is not acting fairly with Canada in order that there may be no further increase in the preference, and that the Canadian manufacturers may not suffer any loss in the tribute which they are now exacting from the Canadian people under the protective tariff. If the future of the British Empire rests upon an imperialism so small and so sordid as that which animates the Canadian Manufacturers' association, and through them dominates the trade policy of the government towards Great Britain, it will not be such as will be a source of pride to the Canadian people. The selfishness of the manufacturers of Canada has for the last fifteen years prevented any better trade relations with Great Britain, and just as long as the people of Canada will permit it, our patriotic manufacturers will not permit any further reduction of the duty on British imports. There seems to be a feeling on the part of the government, as expressed by Mr. Ames, that any further reduction in the tariff against Great Britain would be a great privilege granted to the motherland. This is a mistake which our manufacturers and the government take care not to correct. The benefit, though there may be some to the people of Great Britain, especially the manufacturers of that country, will not by any means equal the benefits which will be enjoyed by the people of Canada, who will be able to purchase manufactured goods from Great Britain at a reasonable price and will be able to compel the Canadian manufacturers to reduce their price to meet the competition from the motherland. It is not a question of doing something for Great Britain, it is merely a question of doing something for the people of Canada. Great Britain has won her way to the commercial supremacy of the world by a policy of free imports. The people of Canada will never ask the motherland to change that policy. Free trade with Great Britain in ten years is what the Ottawa platform, laid down by the farmers' delegation on December 16, 1910, asked for. That is a fair proposition and one which the farmers can well afford to adhere to and to urge upon the government at all times. This new scheme put forward by Mr. Ames is simply the forerunner of more restrictions upon trade coming into Canada, and therefore a heavier tribute upon Canadian people. Tributes can only be levied so long as the people submit. This action, which the manufacturers are adopting, of holding up the mother country, is pure hypocrisy. Suppose for a moment that Great Britain yielded to the demand and adopted a policy of protection with a preference for Canada. Can anyone imagine our loyal Canadian manufacturers joyfully agreeing to free imports from the motherland? Hardly. They would fight it as they do now. The present attitude of the manufacturers is one of pure hypocrisy.

### HUDSON BAY ROAD BADLY NEEDED

An incident has just come before us that shows how necessary it is that the transportation facilities in this country should be improved. A Winnipeg grain firm received an order last week for 64,000 bushels of good milling wheat to be delivered in the British Isles in March, but owing to the blockade in the West it was impossible to fill that order. There is good demand for Canadian milling wheat in Great Britain at present and the British millers would be very glad to buy from the nearest source, which is Canada, but the C.P.R. cannot handle it in sufficient quantities east from Fort William to meet the demand. The crop in the Argentine is very

large, but reports show that it is badly damaged and will be largely of low grade. At the present rate of progress the Canadian wheat in large quantities will not reach the British markets until late May, at the same time as the Australian wheat and the damaged wheat from the Argentine will also be arriving. With the continually increasing crop in Western Canada it is quite evident that the present Canadian railways are not going to be able to handle it satisfactorily. Nothing can show more forcibly the great need for the rapid construction of the Hudson Bay railway. The opening of the Hudson Bay route is needed not so much to secure a better price for the Canadian wheat, but to prevent a very serious loss by reduced prices due to a recurrence of present conditions. Every avenue of transportation will be needed, and badly needed, to take the future wheat crops of the three Prairie Provinces to the markets of the world. Let us hope that before four years have expired the Hudson Bay railway will be in operation and will be connected with a line of steamers carrying the Western wheat to the British markets by the shortest possible route. Mr. Borden has given this promise, but the big railways are fighting against it so that all the support of the Western people will be needed to secure the construction and operation of the road for the benefit of the public.

### OUR ADVERTISING POLICY

Possibly the readers of The Guide have noticed that as we have discussed the tariff very plainly in our editorial columns for the benefit of our readers, that a considerable number of firms have withdrawn their advertisements from The Guide. The concerns have evidently been of the idea that when they paid us to publish their advertisements that we also sold them our editorial policy so far as it affected them. If so, this was their mistake, and we take it for granted that they do not care to do business with the readers of The Guide. When we sell space to advertisers we consider that they are getting the full value of their money, and they are at liberty to use that space to advertise their goods to the best of their ability. The editorial columns of The Guide are conducted for the benefit of its readers and are not bought nor sold. This action on the part of some of our advertisers explains why many newspapers never discuss any subject objectionable to their advertisers. We hope that our readers as far as possible will patronize the firms that advertise in The Guide and thus show them that their advertisements are appreciated. As far as possible we will not publish the advertisements of any firms that are not reliable. We do not guarantee this, but we have refused to publish thousands of dollars' worth of advertising during the past three years mainly for this reason. It is our advertising revenue that builds up The Guide and will make it the very leading journal in Canada in a few years. We hope our readers will appreciate the outspoken character of The Guide and by patronizing the firms who advertise with us will give their support in the struggle for the freedom of the press.

The great gold rush to Minitonas, Man., which has proved to be such a colossal myth during the past week, is a good example of how things should not be done. As long as people expect to get something for nothing, this world is bound to be full of disappointments. The only people who can get something for nothing are those who enjoy a Special Privilege.

The Ottawa platform laid down by the big delegation of farmers in the House of Commons on December 16, 1910, seems to be as popular with the Western farmers as ever. It is a simple declaration of justice, and if the farmers stand behind it they are bound to secure their rights in the end.



# U.F.A. Secretary's Report

The following is the report presented to the U.F.A. convention at Edmonton on January 16, 17 and 18, by E. J. Fream, general secretary:

Gentlemen:—At the last annual convention it was decided to open up a permanent central office, where the work of the association could be more effectively carried on and the questions in which the members are interested receive more prompt attention than was the case where only part of the time was used in attending to the business. At the directors' meeting at the close of the annual convention, I was offered the position of permanent secretary and chief organizer, and for the confidence displayed in me at that time, I thank you most sincerely. That there is a better chance to do good when one is wholly occupied with the same thing, necessitating the same line of thought, is admitted, and I trust that the results which have been achieved are sufficient to warrant the members in being satisfied with the decision arrived at to place the work on a permanent basis.

Owing to the need of closing out my private work and to move the office from Innisfail to Calgary, some two months were lost before the permanent office was safely established at its home; but once installed, the staff lost no opportunity to press forward the many matters in which we, as an association, were interested, and right from the start the main idea has been to so spread the work that the importance of the association would always be before the public.

## 100 New Unions

Occupying, as I do, the position of organizer and secretary, my report must necessarily be made in two sections, organization and secretarial, and dealing with the organization first, I would respectfully report that in spite of one of the most backward and peculiar seasons we have ever experienced, the association has grown rapidly, over one hundred new unions being organized during the past year.

It is true that some of the older ones have dropped out, mainly through lack of interest or through discouragement caused by the backward season, but in all these parts it will be an easy matter to get the members going again at an early date, once conditions are such as to warrant a move being made and this will, if possible, be attended to at an early date. The organization work was greatly handicapped, as usual, by the lack of funds. During the early part of the year the reports, with membership fees, came in readily and there was always enough for current needs on hand, but when the bad season became apparent, the returns rapidly

fell off, and for some time it was on that account practically impossible to do anything. It is hoped that this condition will not occur in the future, but rather that, instead of being bunched up at a late date, the returns will come in steadily and the necessary ammunition will always be forthcoming. If the locals would realize the importance of promptness in this matter, and the need of assistance being promptly given when asked for, the result would be of great benefit to all.

## Local Co-operation Imperative

One of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with is that of securing the co-operation of individuals in the different districts, so that we can be assured of at least a fair audience on our arrival in the district. This too often is missing and the result is that the trip results in nothing being accomplished. One case in point, which will serve as an illustration in this connection, can be cited. At the request of some farmers in one district, arrangements were made for an organization meeting at a certain date, and the correspondent at that point was provided with posters, circulars and other supplies so that the farmers might become interested previous to the meeting. On the arrival of the organizer, he found to his surprise that no arrangements had been made, that the supplies had not been distributed, the poster had not been put up, or anything else done; in fact, that the man who had promised to look after the arrangements, and who had himself chosen the date as the most suitable for the meeting, had gone off on a trip somewhere and calmly neglected the whole thing. This may be stated by some to be an extreme case. In a way it is, but at the same time it is a thing that has occurred more than once during the past year, and it shows that the need for co-operation is very apparent if we are to accomplish anything.

## Growing Throughout the Province

The growth of the association has been steady during the past year and all parts of the province have been heard from. In fact we can now state that we have membership in the Grand Prairie country, in township 72, range 10, west of the sixth meridian, 115 miles north and 240 miles west of Edmonton, on the north to Milk River, just a few miles north of the American boundary on the south. In fact in that extreme north country there are at least 100 members, all interested in our work and waiting until transportation

conditions are improved so that they can get more closely in touch with the members who, at the present time, are more fortunately situated. There has been a good growth in the south-eastern part of the province and again especially in the country between the main line of the C.P.R. and Stettler. Lack of transportation has been the means of handicapping the work in this direction, although probably on that account the unions are more firmly organized, for it is generally admitted that when men are interested enough to become missionaries themselves, the work will be more effective and far reaching than when someone goes into a district and creates a spirit of false enthusiasm.

At the last convention it was decided to try a plan of district organizations, and while four districts were thus organized, this part of the work requires more attention and thought in the future as the proper keynote was not struck in this work last year. Probably if the proposed amendment to the constitution, providing for the establishment of district associations, meets with your approval, it will then be possible to arrange for a better plan of organization. It must not be forgotten, however, that when the work was undertaken all were in the dark as to the best method of procedure, and as Rome was not built in a day, so it was impossible to prepare a scheme which could be worked out, without leaving any weak points, upon a moment's notice.

## District Meetings

Reporting upon the organization work undertaken, I would say that one of the first meetings attended was at Airdrie, while visits to Penhold and Rawdonville quickly followed. Several other points were visited and at every place it was a pleasure to see the enthusiasm and the interest in the U.F.A. which was displayed. The first district meeting was held at Stettler, where delegates from a large portion of that district were in attendance. There a strong committee was appointed, with representatives from all over the district upon same, and the members of this committee have undertaken and accomplished a lot of good work during the year. In fact it can safely be said that the statement made by Mr. Adair at the last convention has been verified. Mr. Adair was appointed chairman of this committee and put in a lot of his time last spring in undertaking this work, and it is with regret that we hear he is now residing in

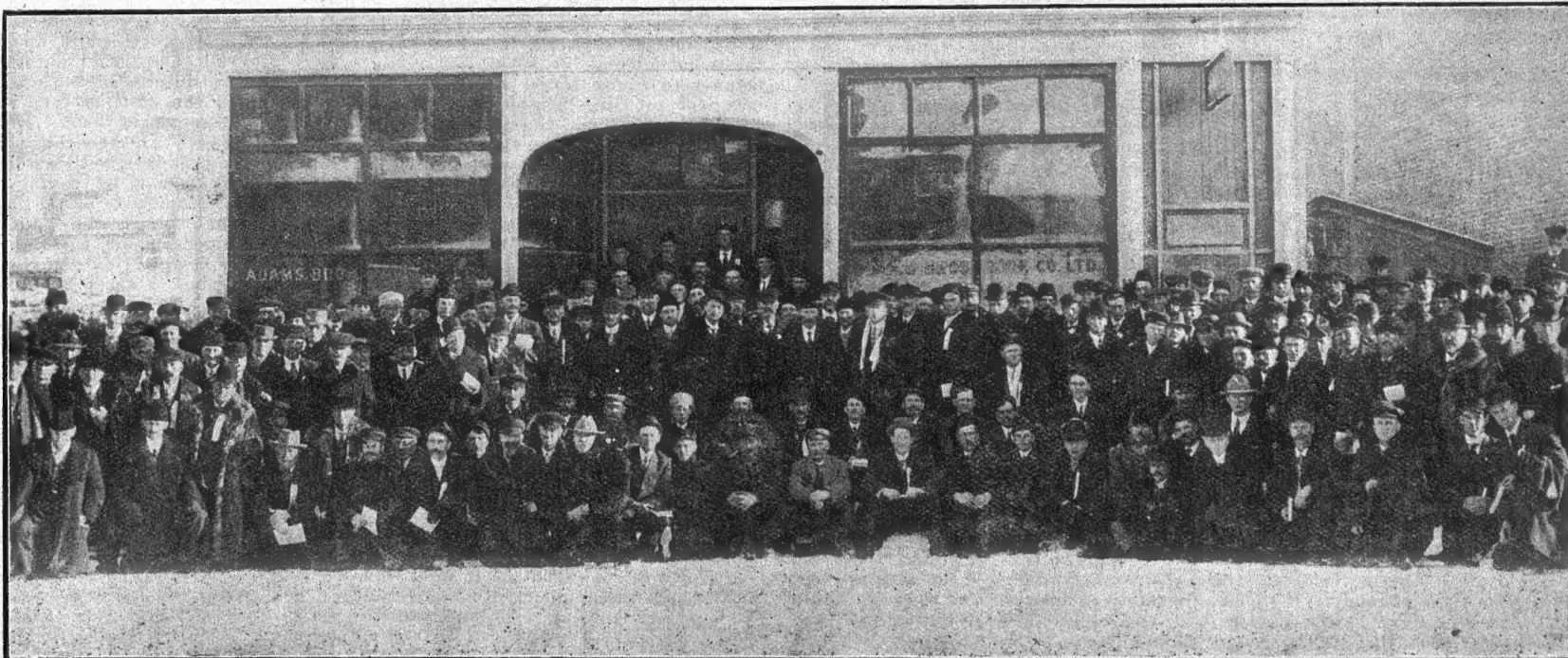
Florida, as one of the most active members of the U.F.A. has, by his departure, been lost to us for a time at least.

The next meeting was at MacLeod, where representatives from as far west as Cowley and north to Aldersyde were in attendance. Here, also, a committee was appointed to carry on the work, and as a result, arrangements have now been completed for a complete trip through the Staveland country by Mr. Miller as the start of the 1912 organization work. A district meeting was held at Lloydminster, at which Mr. Austin was in attendance, while the unions in the neighborhood of Edmonton organized a district association, elected officers and has been doing a great deal of useful work.

Several other trips were undertaken by me during the year, including a week in the Strathcona country, and I wish to thank all for the cordial greetings extended at every place visited. To those whose invitations could not be accepted, I would say that it is impossible for one man to cover the whole province, as if he did so he would be on the road the whole time and the office work could never be attended to; but during 1911 quite a lot of time was spent visiting the unions and explaining what had been undertaken, and if all goes well, it is hoped that matters are now so arranged that possibly even more time can be given to this most important branch of the work during the year 1912.

It would be impossible to pass over this part of the work without thanking those officers and members who have assisted with the organization work during the past year, notably Mr. Tregillus, who has undertaken several extended trips on behalf of the organization. Mr. Warner and Mr. Speakman have also been ready to lend a hand, while Mr. Austin has always been active when required. Members who have been active include Mr. Guy W. Johnson, who took charge of the Provost district and organized several new locals; Mr. I. F. Rowland, of Warner; Mr. W. S. Henry, of Bow Island; Mr. R. D. Barre, of Lac St. Vincent; Mr. Geo. Bevington, of Spruce Grove; Mr. R. Sheppard, of Strathcona, and many others who, when asked, have undertaken the work more than once at great inconvenience to themselves, and much of the growth during the past year has been through the active co-operation of disinterested and enthusiastic members.

A great deal of work has also been done by a follow-up system from the office, and by this means it has been



Delegates at U.F.A. Annual Convention, Edmonton, January 16, 17, 18.



possible to get information into many districts where the U.F.A. was hitherto unknown. Many friends have sent in the names of men who might be interested and all these have been supplied with literature relating to the association, and after an interval have been written to again. As a result, plans are now under way for the organization of several local unions in the near future in districts where the first word received was by means of a letter giving the name of some interested person. This follow-up system can be improved and a great amount of good work can be done. I can assure you, gentlemen, that if you will supply the central office with the names of people who would probably be interested, the rest will be attended to and no effort lost to spread the growth of the association by that means.

#### Future Plans

As to the future, after a careful study of the whole situation I believe that the first step that should be made is to arrange for a tour, which, before completed will mean that, practically every union already in existence will be visited, the dormant ones revived and the active ones made more active, and all made to realize the importance of the local members reaching out to the furthest corners so that the whole province will be organized. If this can be done, if we can get an active membership list of at least 50,000, all working together, and all remembering that the U.F.A. is a big factor in the general field today, the result will be of great importance, not only in Alberta, but in other countries as well. In the matter of membership, one of the problems we have to contend with is that of the annual returns. Of course, it is admitted that this is an exceptionally bad year and on that account many of our members are not able to make their payments promptly. The result is, however, that the financial returns are not as large as they should be, and we cannot definitely arrive at the full membership. Many look at the balance sheet, multiply the membership fees received by two, and say that comprises our total membership, while such is really not the case, as can be shown by quoting from some of the letters received lately.

One letter reads: "We really have over 100 members on our role, all active, but so far have collected only from 35. The balance have not yet paid up."

Another letter reads: "This remittance gives us a paid-up membership of 134. We have a total membership of 240, but owing to so many not having threshed and the shortage of cars, the dues have not come in as well as we could have wished."

Another letter reads: "We have 45 members but are reporting on only 27."

Another letter reads: "We have 75 members upon the roll, but only 36 have paid up to date."

These are quotations from a few of such letters to hand during the past few days and are given as a proof of the fact that our membership, if it was possible to get full returns, is far larger than is generally estimated. After studying the question carefully I fail to see any harm in this, provided that the fees, when collected, are remitted to the central, at least the portion due the association, and it probably means that by keeping these men on the lists their interest is retained and the result is that when conditions improve they will once more be ready to actively help in the work, while it may be that with the six months' clause regarding arrears, many who have not yet paid their dues think they still have time in which to do so.

#### Organization Districts

What is required for the future is the mapping out of the whole province into districts for organization purposes only, say following the lines of railway for the time being, and the appointment of a good live man in each of these districts to take charge of the work, act as chairman for a meeting of representatives from the locals organized, find out the men in the organized places who would assist, and so complete the chain that on the first round every point could be covered and a local organized. For instance, take the country from Calgary to Red Deer as a district. There are nine railway points which could

be visited, and if the meeting was not held right in the town, then it would still be possible to arrange for a meeting at some nearby schoolhouse or hall, where the farmers could meet, hear what the organizer had to say, effect a local or improve the one already in existence, and then by means of an active committee, probably of only one man, arrange for further visits to outlying parts where the work could be carried on. In the same way take from Lacombe to Coronation, from Langdon to Aeme, from Macleod to High River, from Lethbridge to Iron Springs; thus some good work could be done, and while it would not necessarily mean that the work was completed, still there would be a great forward step and the local machinery necessary for the successful carrying on of the association, for calling together the locals for the purpose of forming district associations, having clearly defined boundaries, could easily be brought into existence. It was proposed to start on lines such as these a few months ago, but on account of the backwardness of the season, the lateness of harvesting and threshing operations, which was handicapping every district, and the numerous requests received to delay work until a later day, it was decided to postpone operations until some time this year. If this plan is agreeable, then I would propose to divide the districts for the first trip as follows:

1, from Lloydminster to Ranfurly; 2, Ranfurly to Edmonton; 3, Edmonton to Morinville; 4, Vermilion to Stettler; 5, Stettler to Munson.

On the G.T.P.—1, Chauvin to Bruce; 2, Bruce to Edmonton; 3, Edmonton to Entwistle; 4, Entwistle to Edson; 5, Tofield to Mirror; 6, Mirror to Rawdon.

is part of the work we must do if we are going to cover the whole prairie and live up to our name of the United Farmers of Alberta. The need of organization is apparent and it is possible that if active committees will take up the preliminary work with the central office as a pivot on which the whole movement will turn, the result will be a strong fighting force, fighting for the true democracy, for co-operation and the improvement of conditions generally.

#### Local Organizations

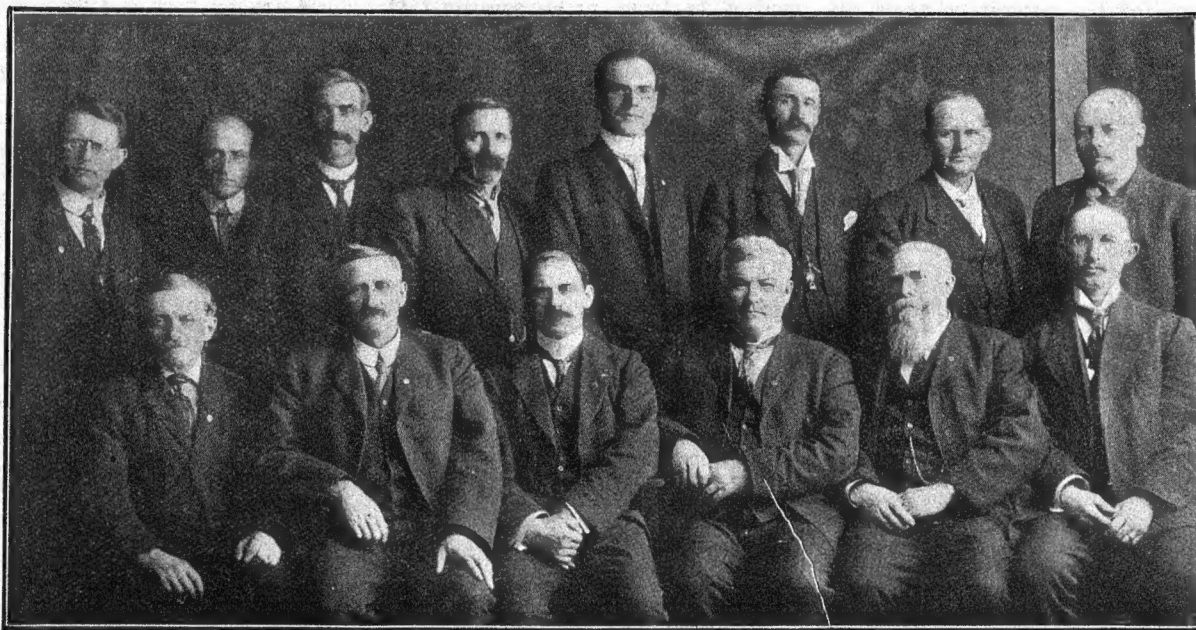
Then as to the locals. At present a large amount of time and effort is wasted for want of concentration, and the work is too often left to one or two, with the result that if these get discouraged the work will cease. The plan has been suggested of limiting areas from which each local shall draw. If the whole province was divided into school districts and the schoolhouses centrally located in every instance, this might be possible, but at the same time if some plan could be devised whereby the central office could, by a series of maps, know just what part of the country was organized, where the members are located in the organized districts, the locals which have only a few members while all around them there are many farmers who know nothing about the work, the ones which could be depended upon to carry on effective work and the ones which required assistance, it would be of advantage to all.

The plan of campaign should be for the members of every local to enlarge their membership so that every active and retired farmer resident within the district will become a member. It might be as well for the locals to appoint

circulars prepared by the central, showing how the farmers can organize, the immediate and ultimate objects to be attained by organization so that these districts may realize from the start the importance of the part each little group must undertake in making successful a concentrated and widespread movement. Then, with the assistance of a wide-awake central office, acting as general information bureau and securing the necessary data for making our organization the liveliest and most important in the Dominion of Canada, and on the American continent, with a large, loyal and intelligent membership, we shall be in the position of having our income on a more permanent basis and better efficiency throughout can be maintained.

Looking backward over our work, it would appear as though to a large extent we have been travelling in a circle and the end of each year has found us at the same place we were twelve months previous. This is probably due to the fact that we have been in the position that we could not demand what was ours by right, that there was a danger of hurting some person's feelings and therefore a certain subject must be treated lightly or passed over altogether, and therefore nothing was done.

If we are going to accomplish the work which naturally belongs to us, to live up to our destiny, we must strike out a straight lone furrow, set our mark ahead of us and, no matter what may be the obstacles in our way, remove them or go over them in order that we may reach our end. To do this, we must have the strong, united loyalty of the farmers of Alberta, and to secure this loyalty, thereby giving



NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS, U.F.A., 1912

Reading from left to right: Standing, P. S. Austin, George Bevington, W. S. Henry, E. Carswell, E. J. Fream (secretary), G. W. Buchanan, J. R. Pointer, Henry Sorensen. Seated: J. Quinsey, J. Bower (honorary president), W. J. Tregillus (President), A. Cochrane (first vice-president), D. W. Warner, M. E. Sly

ville, as soon as line is completed.

C.P.R. lines:—1, Hayton to Sedgewick; 2, Sedgewick to Wetaskiwin; 3, Strathcona to Red Deer; 4, Lacombe to Coronation; 5, Red Deer to Calgary; 6, Langdon to Aeme and Standard; 7, Walsh to Brooks; 8, Brooks to Langdon; 9, Langdon to Cochrane; 10, Calgary to Cayley; 11, Cayley to Macleod; 12, Aldersyde to Kipp; 13, Dunmore Junction to Taber; 14, Taber to Macleod; 15, Macleod to Cowley; 16, Lethbridge to Coutts; 17, Sterling to Cardston.

This maps out the province according to railways, and if it was possible to secure one or two good active men in each district, then it would be an easy matter to arrange the tours so that the whole province would be covered at an early date. This suggestion is submitted to you and is meant only to cover the railway lines.

#### The Country Districts

It is known that we must get out into the country away from the railway, where we are strong and where the work is badly needed, but the same plan suggested for the railway lines can also be worked at the other points. The above may seem a big program, but it

committees to take up this work and these committees in some systematic manner to invite those not at present members to join. The local meetings should be of a social character and non-members should always be made welcome with the end in view that at least they would become interested and hand in their applications and at the same time, by keeping to the front the social end, in fact combining it with business, there will be better attendances at the meetings, more interest taken, and the object all should be striving for—that of improving conditions generally—attained.

Another point which has always been a contentious one is the place of meeting. Too many strive to hold the meetings in the town halls when probably better service would result by taking same out to the country schoolhouse.

#### Missionary Enterprise

Then, when the local is fully organized, after what might be termed a vigorous internal organization work, the local members should try to undertake the task of holding meetings outside their own area, or sphere of influence, and get other locals started. To assist in this, it would be as well to have

us the opportunity to build up on the more economic and social questions in which we are interested, we must first of all be in the position that we can appeal to the pocket book. In other words, where we can show that not only in an indirect manner, but also directly, we are the means of saving many dollars into the pockets of the farmers, then we shall be in the position to hold the attention of these men, to secure their co-operation and the value of their opinion in the other questions in which we are interested.

#### On Co-operative Principles

To my mind, this interest will be gained by the one straight principle of co-operation. We would be united together in the true spirit of co-operation, that co-operation which has "no selfishness in its soul, no bitterness in its heart, no wheels in its head." One of the objects of our association is that of studying and teaching the principles of co-operation and promoting the establishment of co-operative societies, and if we work along these lines, assisting each other wherever possible, we shall stimulate the feeling of loyalty and of pride in our

Continued on Page 15



## Mr. Feeny's Social Experiment

A Story of the Seed that Fell Upon Good Ground

By VAUGHAN KESTER in the American Magazine  
Concluded from Last Issue

"I pronounce these here the United States of Ireland! . . . In conference with Mister Murphy, I've decided on a Declaration of Independence and a constitution which you can ask about if you're at all curious. If you ain't—I'll say this much for it—we're opposed to anarchy, communism and socialism. We believe in the sacred rights of property—which is only another name for salvage. We believe too that the law of supply and demand is a great law, and well adapted for to take healthy root in this climate. We will now proceed to vote for Mike Feeny for president; Tom Murphy, police judge; Jack Corrigan, alderman; and Pete, the Swede, cop. 'Tis right the foreigners we have should hold some of the jobs. And now the elections bein' happily over, we'll just leave the public at large to discover what's been done for to make life brighter and easier for it."

Knowing nothing of those vicissitudes through which the island was passing, the public slept soundly, and after a refreshing plunge in the sea was ready for breakfast. But no smiling Murphy appeared. No Sullivan and no Portuguese came to do its bidding. Presently Mr. Feeny hove in sight swinging along the sands.

"Hurroar!" he cried. "We're organized—completely organized! The law of supply and demand has adjusted herself to her surroundings, and Mike Feeny's the student of political economy what's done it!"

"Eh? What's all this, Feeny? And what's become of that loafer, Murphy?" demanded Mr. MacCandlish.

"You go down with me to the new hotel tent, The St. Murphy-Feeny we call it, to typify the spiritual as well as the spirituous needs of man. Cooks is scarce—they perform a necessary and useful function. So do waiters—pickin' up food in the kitchen and distributin' it under the pa'ms. I hope you have your wads handy, for Mister Murphy's now doin' a cash business. Says he: 'We're a prosperous people. Things is naturally high; they'll be higher yet, by the grace of heaven!'"

"What is this crazy drivin'?" said MacCandlish, petulantly.

"Why hasn't breakfast been served us?" inquired the bishop, with marked asperity of manner. Feeny had fallen in his esteem.

"I am telling you what Mr. Murphy says down at the Murphy-Feeny. Says he: 'Them great staples Scotch whisky and bottled beer is scarce, while such luxuries as bread and tinned stuff is reasonably abundant but firm in price, with every indication of a sharp advance. But,' says he, 'the per capita wealth of this nation's phenomenal, and it's evenly distributed—or will be in the near future.'"

Mr. MacCandlish's brother-in-law laughed aloud at this. Since his marriage to the millionaire's sister, prices had not greatly troubled him; the cost of living could soar or sink, it was all one, and this cheerful optimism had packed the fat on his ample frame. But Mr. MacCandlish's business associates were built on more meager lines, and were of sterner stuff. They had, when expedient, ordered shut-downs and lockouts with entire composure; and they had not scorned to profit by short crops to boost the price of bread. But MacCandlish shook his head. Feeny continued:

"I've vaccinated this coal-heavin' bunch with this here political economy serum, and its took with every mother's son of 'em. They were ignorant cusses five days back, but now they are practical men of affairs."

"If this is a joke—" began Mr. MacCandlish.

"Do I look like a joke?" demanded Mr. Feeny. "It's system I'm telling you about—the elimination of hazardous methods of distribution, for one thing. Now there's Corrigan, a husky lad with a good back and a strong pair of arms, him and Pete, the Swede, has become common carriers for the good of all—you'll find none commoner anywhere. The Portuguese's buildin' a fence about the bananas and cocoanuts preparatory to puttin' a price on 'em. He's a taste for farmin' and is aimin' to develop the natural resources of this island. By

the same token, Corrigan's gone into the poultry business with them turtles, and O'Hara's adopted the oyster beds. He says there's a future in oysters. He looks for a short crop, as he's got no gum boots and is timid about gettin' his feet wet—but with prices fair, and constantly tendin' higher round the R in February."

They had reached what Mr. Feeny called the hotel tent. The Orin c's awnings had been used with admirable effect, and across the front of the canvas edifice was displayed a sign with letters two feet high, "St. Murphy-Feeny, European Plan." The humor of the situation seemed lost on Mr. MacCandlish and his party; only the stout brother-in-law laughed, but a hostile glance from the eye of a friend caused him to repress his mirth.

"Mister Murphy's prepared to cater for you at them prices that has the endorsement of the Hotel Trust," said Mr. Feeny.

"I denounce this as an iniquitous outrage! It's downright piracy!" sputtered Mr. MacCandlish, very red in the face.

"Easy . . .," said Mr. Feeny, soothingly. "We made a fair split with the salvage, but feelin' that you'd prefer to have the whole of your personal belongings we let 'em offset the ship's stores. Now do you be reasonable! Mr. Murphy says he'll have no rough house for his. Any man that's white and willin' to behave himself can feed here. For such as can't conform to these simple rules, Pete, the Swede, will do the bouncin'; 'twill be one, two, three, and out ye go to the inquest. I little thought, Mr. MacCandlish, sir, I'd have to p'int out to you of all men the fairness of this arrangement," continued Mr. Feeny severely. "Ain't it highly necessary you should be fed and looked after? You can't well do that for yourself, havin' outgrown the habit; and you're too busy playing poker, when you ain't eatin' and sleepin', to rightly know what you need—"

"Bridge!" snapped Mr. MacCandlish. "It's cards, ain't it? Well, the b'ys and me have agreed to take the job of caring for you off your hands. Having saved the salvage from the sea, we are minded to turn an honest penny with it, but owin' to the scarcity of the necessities of life and bein' aware that none know better than yourselves that the value of a thing depends on how hard it is to get, the St. Murphy-Feeny will adopt a scale of prices that will compare favorably with what you're used to in New York, at them places that's run for the millionaire trade. I've heard in the papers of your eatin' meals costin' twenty dollars a plate, and that sometimes your lady friends dissolves pearls and diamonds in the apple vinegar for to take away that cheap taste; we can't give you diamonds and pearls, nor yet the electric lights, but we can give you prices—" Mr. Feeny rested a long forefinger against the side of his nose. "Maybe we can go 'em one better—Mister Murphy, how is it with ham and eggs this day?"

"With two eggs?" asked Murphy.

"With two eggs," said Mr. Feeny.

"To be served one person?"

"To be served one person. I hope you'd have too much self-respect for to let a customer split his order!" said Mr. Feeny.

"I would,—I'd bust his crust," said Murphy. "Twenty dollars if the eggs is fried on one side, thirty dollars if they're fried on both sides. The extra labor makes this light difference in price. I would mention, too, that the privilege of shakin' the pepper castor once on your vittles is five dollars. Rates for more extended service on application."

"Well, no one has to eat here unless he wants to," said Mr. Feeny.

"You never said a truer word, Mike Feeny. They can go hungry if they like."

Now finance is a big subject, but Mr. Feeny and his mates attacked it with the same energy they would have attacked a bunker of coal, consequently prices performed miracles in the way of change; but as Mr. Feeny had prophesied they constantly tended higher; also their prevalence was widespread; for that red-headed student of political economy re-

Continued on Page 17

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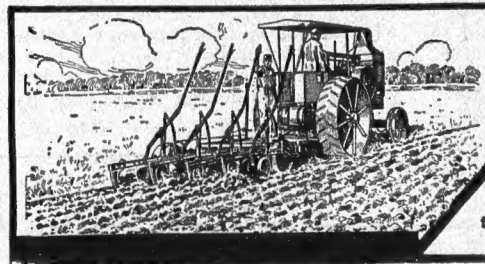
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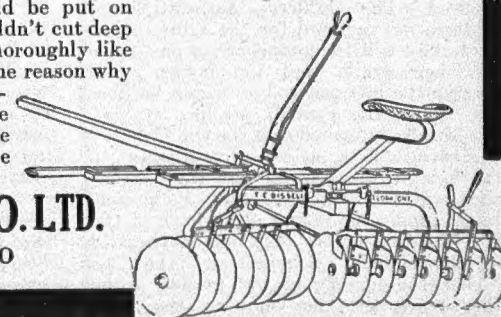
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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## SAMPLE MARKET

## "Saskatchewan Grain Grower" not Favorable to Sample Market

Editor, Guide:—I do not believe we should attach any importance to a statement made in the Free Press by a "prominent Grain Dealer of Winnipeg" when he has not signed his name, for it is generally understood that the grain men, particularly the big fish in the pond, are opposed to a sample market. If they are not, and do want a sample market, it is time they should come out by resolution, and then we would know where the grain dealers are at. "Grain Grower of Saskatchewan," who was interviewed in the Free Press, I think, should also sign his name to his statement before they should be taken seriously. He would have us believe that there would be no purchasers for grain offered on a sample market. Let me say that the millers of Ontario, and the dealers of the Old Country, and also the buyers of barley and flax, particularly from the American side, have all expressed themselves in no uncertain sound that they would be compelled to place their buyers on the sample market when it came into existence. And let me tell Mr. "Grain Grower of Saskatchewan" that when we get a sample market carrying the advantages of Minneapolis, that we will then have an incentive for the creation of more mills. Today every big mill has its line elevators. Under a successful market system more mills would spring up because there would be no need of line elevators in connection with them. The Minneapolis miller buys his grain on sample and in open competition with the world, so that large and small millers stand on equal footing, and none have special privileges as today in Western Canada. And does "Saskatchewan Grain Grower" know that it was only after they got a sample market in Minneapolis that they got such a large milling industry? And does he know that the millers at that time opposed most strenuously the introduction of a sample market in Minneapolis? Why so? Because the millers realized full well that under a sample market there would be open competition in the buying of wheat, and that fact meant one thing which they did not appreciate, and that was, that they would be compelled to pay the intrinsic value of the wheat, which was not the case before a sample market was secured. The Millers' Association of Ontario are opposed for the same reason that they will be compelled to pay more for their grain, and the farmer will receive the intrinsic value, which he does not under the present grading system. We are also informed that the Old Country dealers are in a strong way opposed to the sample market, for the reason that they will not be able to make such enormous profits in mixing our wheat in the Old Country before they sell to the Old Country millers. I might say, that the higher the quality of our grades, when they reach the Old Country, the more the mixers in the Old Country will be able to make out of the handling of our wheat. "Grain Grower" would have us believe that much depends upon the condition in which our wheat reaches the foreign market. Well, it is well for him that he does not attempt to defend the condition in which it arrives there under the present system, and it is an unknown quantity to him or any other man what condition our grain will arrive there in, under any publicly owned system that may be brought forward, for many reasons.

Again, he says a sample market would necessitate the creation of a mixing

system, when, as a matter of fact, we have a mixing system in force today recognized by law, and we also have mixing going on that is not recognized by law; and the fact remains that the dealers in grain, who are owners of terminal space, have in the past mixed the farmer's grain before they have bought it or paid for it. If we get another public system, it will be fortunate for us if we can see to it that such things do not exist. This can be eliminated in forming a sample market through the special binning privilege, which provides independent storage for each and every purchaser of sample grain, and rightfully so, of allowing him the privilege to do just what seems to him best to do with his own grain after he has paid for it. Therefore, is it not self evident that no provision by law is necessary to mixing so long as you let the purchaser of grain on a sample market do what he wishes with his own grain in his own terminal space, and ship to whom he wishes, and in what manner he wishes. Is not that his right when he has paid the farmers the intrinsic value of the grain? And right here let me say, in no other way can the farmer receive the full milling value of his grain.

will be the loser, and in no way affect the straight grades on the public system. We are informed that the Grain Exchange men will object strongly to this classification. If so, then I say they must be amenable to reason, and be big enough to grant a square deal to all and special privileges to none.

Then lastly, "Grain Grower" refers to private owned terminals doing all the trade, and thereby crippling the public system. No private owned terminals must be allowed, there will be no reason for such, from the fact that the men wanting private owned terminals will be provided by the public system with special bins which will answer the same purpose, and added to that, they will be under the control of the public commission.

In conclusion, I would say that the present grading system is a heavy tax on every bushel of wheat that is marketed by the farmer, and some other person gets the benefit, and the farmer loses it all. Give us a sample market, and you get us away from this fact of being compelled to sell our grain at the price that the grade attaches to it when it is graded. The American people are well pleased with their sample market after years of experience, and would not listen to being compelled to sell their grain at the value that the grading system would attach to it. We have no desire to interfere with the grading system. The grading system is a necessity from a financial standpoint, that the purchaser buying large quantities of grain can take his government certificates and issue cheques against same. Therefore, the grading system is necessary from a financial standpoint, but should in no case have anything to do with the selling price of grain, any more than the length of the horns and the color of the hide should be the standard upon which cattle are sold.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

## FOR BETTER PRICES

Editor, Guide:—I have seen the time when I believed The Guide to be extreme in its tone and not likely to benefit the cause of the farmers, but under the present management it has, I believe, become a great power for good, and I shall be glad

## Important!—Test Your Seed

Following a season when so much grain was frozen and otherwise damaged, it is imperative that all seed grain should be tested as to its germinating power before it is sown. Oat kernels show less sign of frost damage externally, though their germinating power is more easily destroyed by frost than that of wheat or barley, and no one should sow untested seed of any grain.

There are seed testing laboratories in each of the Western provinces where seed will be tested free of charge, and though with proper care any person can make the test himself, it would be more satisfactory to send a sample also to the government laboratories, where the testing is carried on under uniform conditions and by experts trained in the work. We have been notified that samples will be tested by the government at the following places:

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Provincial Seed Laboratory, Regina.

Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, and

Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The name and address of the sender should be attached to the package, and a brief letter respecting the matter should be sent under separate cover. About half a pound of grain should be sent.

No grading system can be devised to do it. The granting of special binning privileges will in no way interfere with the public storage system, for the following reasons: that grain passing through public storage will be under public control, and not under control of buyers and sellers of grain, as is the case at the present time. Now, the farmers who do not wish to sell through the sample market, have the public storage to put their grain through, if they so desire, and besides that, they will have their sample market to use if they so desire, giving them two systems for the handling of grain in the place of one. The grain passing through the public system would carry straight grade, whereas the grain passing through special binned system would be called "Sample 1 Nor.," and so on down the line, instead of straight grade. Now is it not plain to all that the man handling grain on the sample market can in no way affect the straight grades of No. 1 Nor., and so on down the line? If sample man sells his "Sample 1 Nor." and so on down the line, to the "skin line," it will not have the selling value of the straight grade, therefore, the sample man

to have this short letter inserted in your columns if space will permit. Perhaps I can best present the matter I will treat in this letter by going back a few years. At one of the first conventions held in the old Town Hall in this town by the old Territorial Grain Growers' Association, some one of the little band of earnest workers proposed a simple little addition to the Grain Act. I remember it was pretty hotly discussed, but the thought became a resolution of the convention. In due time it became law and though several determined onslaughts have been made against it, it has survived in a modified form and is today a mountain of protection—the car distribution clause of the Grain Act.

The bold faced robbery being practiced on the luckless farmer, who is forced by necessity to dispose of his grain in less than car load lots, has made my blood boil and set me thinking as well and I believe I have a thought that if it can be made to run the gauntlet and become law, will be another mountain of protection.

In the early days, to which I have already referred, we had the croaker who

**THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED"** columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

met every reform movement with "Oh, what is the use. They will find some way of getting around it." Notwithstanding the fact that millions of dollars have been saved to the Western farmer by legislative and other reforms secured by the united efforts of the farmer, we have still those who act well the part of their own enemies by saying, "Oh, what is the use, they will find some way of getting around it." However, I feel it is a duty to make the suggestion and having convinced myself that I am on the right track, to do all I can to push the proposal home.

It is a serious offence under the law of Canada to loan money at a higher rate than 12%. This is only 4% higher than the bank rate of interest in the West. Why should we not have a law to prevent a licensed grain dealer buying grain that is worth 50 cents per bushel, based on Winnipeg quotations, for 35 cents or 40 cents per bushel? The 4% rake-off is an offence but the 20% or 25% rake off is no offence.

I would favor making it a penal offence under the Grain Act for a licensed grain buyer to buy any of our staple grains for three or more cents per bushel less than its value, based on Winnipeg quotations at the time of purchase. The principle is sound and the measure is practical, I believe, and while I am not an experienced legislator, I can lay claim to some knowledge and experience along that line. There is provision in the Grain Act at the present time for settling disputes over grade and dockage by submitting a sample to the chief inspector. The grain is not delayed, but the lower grade is accepted by the seller pending the decision of the inspector. Under the new law I have proposed the buyer either grades high enough to escape the penalty or he would buy on a grade basis and protect himself by drawing with the farmer a fair average sample to submit to the chief inspector. An apparent danger to the grain dealer presents itself in the fact that a sample of damp grain might dry considerably in transit to Winnipeg, but I feel quite sure that with their characteristic resourcefulness they will find a way out of that little danger.

The fact that a considerable portion of the Grain Act is to ninety per cent. of the farmers a dead letter stands very much in the way of new legislation, but I wish to say that it need not be dead, and to some of us it is not dead. What the provisions of the Grain Act have saved me in the marketing of my grain since the general revision of 1908 it is hard to estimate, but out of four disputes that arose after sales of grain had been made I received the nice sum of \$361.00. I incline to the opinion that our associations have been attaching too little importance to their duty of educating the farmer on the protection the present law affords him. Most of what they are doing is good, but none of those things are as important as the one to which I have referred.

JOHN MILLER.

Indian Head,

## RELIEF MUST COME

Editor, Guide:—It must be a matter of satisfaction to every grain grower to see the consistent stand taken by The Guide on the several grievances of the farmers of this country, particularly the tariff. The most pressing trouble at the present time seems to be the car shortage. Here it is the middle of January and no relief in sight yet. In this, one of the older neighborhoods, farmers have from 5,000 to 15,000 bushels yet to market, most of it in open bins, some on the ground; few farmers have more than one car out so far this season, and a great many none at all. Even if the railroad should furnish all the cars that can be loaded at the different sidings from now until spring, it is almost impossible for people to deliver all their grain before warm weather. When we then consider the loss in interest, extra expense in handling the grain, as well as the neglect the seeding of 1912 is bound to suffer, it will be enormous, and in some cases positive hardship must be endured. It is unthinkable that this state of affairs can continue indefinitely. In the winter of 1906-7 we had similar conditions, but



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	F.o.b. Brandon			F.o.b. Calgary		
	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Montana Grown	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$24.00	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$25.00
Turkestan	6.50	12.50	24.50	7.50	14.00	27.00
Grimm	7.75	15.00	28.50	8.50	16.00	30.00

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	Pkts.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkts.	Oz.	Lb.
BEAN—McK's Golden Wax	.05	—	\$ .30	CUCUMBER—McK's Long Green	.05	.20	\$1.40
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nothing like the present. We are told, and the statement is supported by facts, that the railroads have more grain to the front this year than ever before in the same length of time. If the railroads are working to the limit of their capacity, it is evident they are earning all they can, so it can be nothing but selfishness that bars us from the southern market; a selfishness that in its consequences is positively criminal. The people of this Dominion are evidently not awake to the oppression under which they are laboring, or they would not have allowed ignorance and oppression to triumph as they did in the defeat of reciprocity. To find a parallel for this control of a people by privilege we must go back to the mediaeval ages, when monarchs plunged nations into war for their own aggrandizement and personal ambitions. We have no

case in modern times, since slavery days, that the majority so tamely submitted to the oppression of the classes. The American people were not subject to more unbearable tyranny when they declared their independence and established it after years of suffering. Our advanced civilization forbids such extreme measures; however, there must, and should be, some remedy. The only hope now seems to be in the growing strength of the farmers' organizations. Here, however, we find the difficulty of sectionalism. The three prairie provinces have now associations strong enough to control those provinces, and it is their duty in the conventions of the next few weeks to devise some means of liberating this people. The Eastern provinces have not yet seen things as we see them, because conditions are more varied there than here. In order to bring these factions together, why not have a Dominion organization like our provincial ones, of which the Dominion council of agriculture should form the nucleus, to draw together the farmers of Canada in one union which would be irresistible in its demands for their rights?

Eastview, Sask. R. M. JOHNSON.

## SUSPEND CAR ORDER BOOK

Editor, Guide:—It is said there are over twenty million bushels of wheat, in addition to coarse grain, throughout the West unfit for storage. Will the proposed diversion of grain to the south in conjunction with what is taken east, absorb all this grain in addition to all the sound grain which will be offered before spring? I doubt it. If it cannot, it seems to me that the only way to give relief to those who are so unfortunate as to have their grain in this condition, is to suspend the car order rule for a time, giving preference to those who had such damaged grain to ship when supplying cars and not allowing anyone to ship sound grain until all such grain as is unfit for storage and offered for ship-

ment, is disposed of. And, furthermore, I think it would be well to have an amendment to the act along that line providing for the more speedy shipment of grain in a deteriorating condition at any and all times.

H. J. POMEROY.


Roblin, Man.

## THE POINT IS CLEAR

Editor, Guide:—I have been a subscriber to your paper for the last year and consider it one of the best, if not the very best, paper published in the Dominion of Canada in the interest of fair play and equal rights. The reforms asked for by The Guide are only fair and should be granted no matter what government is in power. The curse of this country is the monopolies, combines, tariffs, freight and express charges, which in many cases are nothing less than legalized robbery. Fancy a charge of \$87.00 freight on a democrat, worth at first when new \$70.00, shipped as settler's effects from Thornbury, Ont., to Battleford, Sask., and 4 months or more in transit. When this was brought to the notice of the railroad commission they reduced it to 50 odd dollars, but took nearly a year to get that reduction, and finally the rig was sold for freight and storage, the party having removed from the district. This is the kind of treatment received at the hands of some of the great corporations carrying freight to the West. It is considered a horrible thing by some to think of freight of any description going south, but the wonder is that people tolerate such treatment and are blindly led by politicians to vote against their own interest. I hope that you will go on with your good work and that the day will not be far distant when the farmers of this country will rise up as a unit and demand their rights, which are only justice and fair treatment, no matter what party is in power.

Clarkshing.

GEO. MITCHELL.



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# Official Report

The following is the official report of the U.F.A. Convention

Held in Edmonton on January 16, 17 and 18:

The fourth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was called to order by President Bower on Tuesday morning, January 16, 1912, at 10.40 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Hall at Edmonton, and there was a large number of delegates to greet the officers and hear the reports they had to present. In fact this was the largest convention which the U.F.A. has held, and this despite the fact that at a late date the convention had to be changed from Red Deer to Edmonton.

Mayor Armstrong, of Edmonton, conveyed the greetings of the city of Edmonton and extended the freedom of the city to the delegates.

Mr. Martin, vice-president of the Edmonton Board of Trade, welcomed the delegates to the city and informed them that the Board of Trade rooms were at their disposal for committee meetings or other purposes.

T. A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, conveyed the greetings of the Manitoba farmers and extended a welcome to the Brandon convention.

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, was also called upon for an address.

The secretary asked the privilege of making an explanation in regard to an article which had appeared in a local paper, and upon same being received was found satisfactory to the delegates.

The president presented his report for consideration, dealing chiefly with the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for the year, and same was accepted.

Vice-president Tregillus read his report of the year's work, which was accepted.

The secretary presented his report as organizer and secretary during the past year, and same was accepted, and the convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

## Afternoon Session

President Bower called the convention to order promptly on time, and first called upon D. W. Warner to present the report of the board of directors for the year.

Mr. Tregillus then presented the report of the legislative committee.

President Bower presented the report of the transportation committee.

G. W. Buchanan presented the report of the elevator committee, and considerable discussion ensued thereon, but on motion it was decided to leave the adoption of the report over until the ordinary business.

J. Quinsey presented the report of the seed grain committee and in the resultant discussion J. G. Clark, acting for the Dominion Seed Grain commissioner, stated what was being done and asked for the assistance of the members in ascertaining the true conditions.

## The New Constitution

The proposed new constitution was then taken up for consideration, but as the hour of adjournment had arrived it was decided to postpone discussion till the evening session.

## Evening Session

The president called the meeting to order at eight o'clock and requested the vice-president to take the chair.

The chairman stated that the secretary would read each section of the proposed constitution and that same would be adopted by the convention before proceeding to next section.

On motion of Messrs. Jackman and Thompson it was decided that each delegate should speak not more than once or more than five minutes to each motion, except the mover, who would have the privilege of speaking for ten minutes in introducing his resolution and five minutes for closing the argument.

The constitution was then taken up and the first and second sections quickly adopted.

Under the subsections to section two, considerable discussion arose on the third clause, but eventually the proposal of the revising committee was accepted.

Subsection six was changed by adding the words "and just" to the clause.

## Reports to be Printed in Advance

Under section five it was decided to add a new subsection defining as part of the duties of the convention the appointment of a chairman of the convention, while it was further agreed that all reports must be printed and ready for distribution at the opening of the convention, so that all delegates might be supplied with a copy of same.

Under subsection four it was decided that it should be necessary for all resolutions for consideration at the annual convention to be written on forms provided by the Central office, while a further addition was made that all officers elected must pledge themselves to the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

The different sections as proposed by the committee were then read, and when the hour for adjournment arrived twelve sections had met with the approval of the convention.

## Wednesday Morning

President Bower called the meeting to order on Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock, and first called upon J. G. Clark who wished to make an announcement.

Mr. Clark stated that he would ask the delegates from the different locals to get together and give him an outline of the conditions prevailing in their different districts in the matter of the need for seed grain.

The president then vacated the chair in favor of the vice-president for the further consideration of the proposed new constitution.

The chairman then asked the convention to take up Section 13, relating to membership.

It was decided after considerable discussion that the membership fee should be as proposed, not less than one dollar, and the qualification for members was then considered.

It was eventually agreed that this clause should read:

## Provision for Non-Farmers

Any person directly interested in farming may join a union by being introduced by a member and paying the annual membership fee of not less than one dollar. Each application shall be submitted to a regular meeting of the union and shall only be accepted, by ballot, by a majority vote of the members present.

Under Section 14 it was decided to add the words "under 21 years," so that the grown-up sons of farmers living at home with their parents can be more clearly defined.

Section 15 was adopted as proposed, but Section 16 was amended to make it read that the unions will report to the Central on a membership basis of one dollar, no matter what fee may be charged by the local.

## Life Membership

It was then decided to take up Section 31, relating to life membership, and after considerable discussion, the recommendation of the committee, after the words "or board of directors" had been eliminated, was adopted.

Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 were adopted as read, and Section 21 was amended by adding the words "or the complainant."

Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 were quickly approved as read.

Section 28 was amended to read: "At least one week's notice shall be given of each annual or special meeting of the union, naming time and place of meeting."

The balance of the constitution was then adopted as presented by the committee. Other proposed amendments of which notice of motion had been given and which were not entered in the new constitution were then considered.

## U.F.A. Non-Partisan.

The notice of motion by Stretton Union No 17, relating to political action was fully discussed, but when it came to the vote was defeated.

Notices of motion from Three Hills and Sweet Valley unions, relating to members transferring from one union to another were consolidated and added to the constitution, and then a motion that the constitution as amended be adopted was presented to the meeting and carried.

The secretary asked for instructions relating to the pooling of railway fares, and on motion it was decided that all delegates who registered should participate in the pool. The convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

## Afternoon Session Wednesday

The vice-president called the meeting to order at two o'clock, and an announcement relating to the seed grain question was then made.

## Direct Legislation

The secretary presented a report on Direct Legislation and after some discussion a resolution that the report and resolution as presented to the meeting in the report be approved was put and enthusiastically carried.

## Election of Officers

The chairman then vacated the chair in favor of the secretary for the receiving of nominations for the office of president.

W. J. Tregillus was placed in nomination by Messrs. Quinsey and Thompson.

D. W. Warner was placed in nomination by Messrs. Jamieson and S. Wilson.

J. Bower was placed in nomination by Messrs. Comer and Bodwell.

A resolution that nominations do now close was then received and carried.

The chairman then called upon the candidates in the order of their nomination to declare themselves upon the questions in which the association was interested, and Messrs. Tregillus and Warner accepted the nominations and answered several questions asked of them.

Mr. Bower, who was heartily received, thanked his nominators for the confidence they had displayed in him and stated that it was not his intention to seek re-election, and upon the consent of his mover and seconder his name was withdrawn.

The chairman stated that the candidates to be voted upon were Messrs. W. J. Tregillus and D. W. Warner, and appointed Messrs. Herbert, Jackman, Campbell and Swayne as the scrutineers for the election.

While the scrutineers were counting the ballots the chairman called upon M. E. Sly to present a paper to the convention on hail insurance.

## Mr. Tregillus Elected

The chairman then announced that Mr. Tregillus had headed the poll, and Mr. Warner then immediately arose and moved that the nomination and election be made unanimous, urging his supporters to support Mr. Tregillus. This was enthusiastically received and Mr. Warner secured an ovation for his action, and Mr. Tregillus was then declared unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

The president then took the chair and thanked the members for the honor they had conferred by electing him president for the ensuing year.

## Candidates for Vice-President

The president then called for nominations for vice-president, and the following nominations were received:—

J. Quinsey, by Messrs. Allan and McNevin; D. W. Warner, by Messrs. Greening and Kewley; M. E. Sly, by Messrs. Boissevain and Sorensen; G. W. Buchanan, by Messrs. Nathorst and Henderson; W. J. Jackman, by Messrs. Ball and Thompson; E. Carswell, by Messrs. Comer and Bodwell; G. Bevington, by Messrs. Rodwell and Gagne; A. Whiteside, by Messrs. Whiteside and Miller; J. R. Pointer, by Messrs. Turgeon and Kewley; R. Sheppard, by Messrs. Calder and Mielecki; J. G. Turgeon and J. G. Clark, by Messrs. Wilson and Seegar.

A motion that nominations do now close was then put and carried.

The president then called upon the nominees to express themselves, and all did so with the exception of Mr. Sheppard, who thanked his nominators and asked permission to withdraw his name.

## Mr. Bower Honorary President

Mr. Kemmis then moved and Mr. McAllister seconded, "That J. Bower, our retiring president, be elected honorary president of the association."

This motion was adopted by a standing vote and with musical honors.

Mr. Bower thanked the members for this expression of confidence.

Mr. Kemmis then gave notice of motion that at the next annual meeting he would move that the constitution be amended by adding a section providing that the retiring presidents of the Association shall become honorary presidents.

The convention then adjourned.

## Evening Session

The president called the meeting to order at eight o'clock and stated that as the new constitution had been adopted he would ask the convention to put into force the section relating to the nomination of a convention chairman.

Mr. Thompson moved and Mr. Sorensen seconded, "That this meeting do now elect a convention chairman." Carried.

## Mr. Hoadley Chairman

Mr. Anderson moved and Mr. Moore seconded, "That G. Hoadley be nominated as convention chairman."

A motion was then passed that nominations do now close, and Mr. Hoadley took the chair as chairman of the convention.

The chairman nominated Messrs. Austin, Swayne, Henderson and Campbell as the scrutineers for the elections, and the ballot papers for the vice-presidents were then passed and marked by the delegates.

While the scrutineers were counting the ballots the chairman called upon the principal of the Edmonton High School for an address, which was heartily received.

Mr. Chipman also addressed the delegates on the advisability of organizing a Woman's Home Club.

## Vice-Presidents

The chairman then announced the result of the ballot, declaring Messrs. A. Cochran, D. W. Warner, M. E. Sly, J. Quinsey, elected in the order named.

## District Directors

Nominations for district directors were called for Victoria constituency. P. S. Austin



was nominated by Messrs. Farrel and Jackman, and no other nominations being received Mr. Austin was declared elected.

#### Edmonton Constituency

G. S. Long, nominated by Messrs. Warner and Parrot.

G. Bevington, nominated by Messrs. Clark and Seegar.

A motion for the closing of nominations was then passed and the chairman ordered a vote to be taken.

While the delegates from Edmonton constituency were voting for their director, the chairman asked the delegates from Strathcona constituency to nominate their candidates.

J. R. Pointer was nominated by Messrs. Miner and Beech.

J. G. Clark was nominated by Messrs. Ball and Elliott.

The chairman then announced the result of the vote in the Edmonton constituency by declaring G. Bevington elected.

While the Strathcona delegates were voting for their director the chairman asked for nominations for Red Deer constituency. E. Carswell was nominated by Messrs. Buckingham and McNevin, and a motion to close nominations being received was declared elected.

The chairman then asked for nominations for Calgary constituency, H. Sorensen was nominated by Messrs. Boissevain and Potter. W. Munroe was nominated by Messrs. Mielecki and Pole.

A motion that nominations do now close was then passed.

#### Mr. Pointer Re-elected

The chairman then declared that the result of the Strathcona vote was that J. R. Pointer was elected.

While the vote for Calgary constituency was being taken nominations for Macleod constituency were received. G. Malchon was nominated by Messrs. Arnstead and Berg. G. W. Buchanan was nominated by Messrs. McLean and Main.

A motion that nominations do now close was then passed.

The chairman declared that the result of the Calgary vote was that H. Sorensen was elected.

Nominations were then received for Medicine Hat constituency.

W. L. Misinsol was nominated by Messrs. Hough and Macomber. W. S. Henry was nominated by Messrs. Slattery and Clark.

A motion that nominations do now close was then passed.

#### Mr. Buchanan Re-elected

The chairman declared the result of the Macleod vote was that G. W. Buchanan was elected, while the result of the Medicine Hat vote was that W. S. Henry was elected.

Nominations for auditor were then received. C. Martin was nominated by Messrs. Jackman and Williams. H. C. Wingate was nominated by Messrs. Sloane and Rodwell. L. L. Pound was nominated by Messrs. McLeod and Swayne.

The result of the vote was that Messrs. Martin and Wingate were declared elected.

This completed the election of officers and the first resolution, that of hail insurance, was taken up.

#### Hail Insurance

Mr. Malchon moved and Mr. Morland seconded, "That this convention is in favor of a compulsory land tax for hail insurance, all lands to be taxed at an equal rate. The details of the scheme in all particulars to be worked out by an expert committee of the U.F.A., working in conjunction with the government."

Mr. Jackman moved and Mr. Otterwell seconded, as an amendment,

"That the words 'at an equal rate' be struck out."

Mr. Nathorst moved and Mr. Cox seconded, as an amendment to the amendment,

"That this convention is in favor of recommending to the government the formation of districts in Alberta for the purpose of hail insurance, such districts to be compulsory hail insurance districts on a majority vote to be taken in said districts, and the fund for the paying of said insurance to be raised by a compulsory tax on all land values in said district."

Considerable discussion ensued on these resolutions, the balance of the evening being spent on same, and on the question being put the chairman declared the amendment to the amendment defeated. The amendment was then put and declared defeated and the original motion was then put and declared carried, the vote being 96 for and 56 against.

The convention then adjourned till Thursday morning.

#### Thursday Morning

The chairman declared the convention open for business at 9.30 o'clock.

#### Elevators

Mr. Malchon moved and Mr. Sheppard seconded,

"That the report of the elevator committee be adopted and that the executive be instructed to press with vigor the recommendations contained in that report, so that they can be brought into effect at an early date." Carried.

#### Loans

Resolutions were presented on the subject of cheaper money from West Salisbury Union, Good Hope Union, Wheatland Centre Union, Durness Union, and Tofield Union, and after consideration of same Mr. Cox moved and Mr. Nathorst seconded,

"That the executive committee be instructed to press with the utmost vigor upon the government the matter of the government securing money on the credit of the province and advancing same to the settlers on security at a reasonable rate of interest, as the present system of loaning money in the province is placing too heavy a burden upon the settlers;

"Further, that the executive prepare a synopsis of the system of loaning money adopted in New Zealand and other countries and submit same to the members so that they may become conversant with this plan."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

#### Cars and Demurrage

Several resolutions were received dealing with freight rates, reciprocal demurrage, size of cars, bulkheading, etc., and Mr. Nathorst moved, seconded by Mr. McKay,

"That all resolutions bearing on freight rates; Size, condition, bulk-heading, moving of cars and reciprocal demurrage, be referred to the executive to be brought before the railway commission at their sitting soon to be held in the West."

"Further, that this convention heartily endorse the stand taken by various public bodies and newspapers in the West looking to the bettering of conditions along these lines."

This resolution was adopted.

#### Ownership of Railways

A large number of resolutions were received on this question, and Mr. Sheppard moved, seconded by Mr. Ashworth:

"That this convention is in favor of government ownership and operation of railways as opposed to corporations or private ownership, assisted by a guarantee of bonds; and that a government-owned system under the control of an independent commission is preferable."

#### Taxation of Lands

A resolution from Wolf Hill Union asking that the association undertake a test case in regard to educational taxes, was laid on the table, same being unconstitutional.

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. Campbell seconded,

"That in the opinion of this association, it is desirable that all farm lands in Alberta situate in school districts, whether in rural, village or town districts, should be assessed on a uniform basis, preferably on the plan of the taxation of land values."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

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Durness Union submitted a resolution favoring the placing of a surtax on all unoccupied and unutilized lands, and after some discussion this was withdrawn and Mr. Warner moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell.

"That the convention place itself on record as being strongly in favor of the system of the taxation of land values for all kinds of taxation in this province; further that the executive press upon the government the advisability of placing an extra tax on the unoccupied increment on all unoccupied and unutilized lands in the province."

This resolution was adopted.

#### The Tariff

Resolutions on the tariff were introduced by Strathmore Union, Gleichen Union, Tofield-Kingman Union, and after some discussion, on motion of Messrs. Miner and Sorensen, the following was substituted therefor:—

"Whereas under shelter of the protective tariff Canadian manufacturers add the tariff-tax to the selling price of their product; and

"Whereas all duty paid upon foreign imports goes into the public treasury to be used for public purposes; and

"Whereas we do not believe Canadian manufacturers need any tariff protection;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the United Farmers of Alberta protest against the tribute levied upon them by manufacturers of farm machinery and implements, cottons, woollens and cement, and advocate that their members, if they must pay a tariff tax, pay it into the public treasury and not into private pockets."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

#### Seed Grain

Mr. Wilson moved and Mr. Quinsey seconded,

"That the convention endorse the recommendations of the seed grain committee, and that the executive committee is hereby instructed to put forth their utmost efforts to secure the acceptance of same by the government at once."

This resolution was adopted.

#### Coal Mines

Two resolutions introduced by Wheatland Centre Union and Sullivan Lake Union, were referred back to the resolution committee for redrafting.

#### C.P.R. Tax Case

Mr. Nathorst moved and Mr. Boissevain seconded:—

"Whereas the Dominion government entered into an agreement with the C.P.R., giving them freedom from taxation for a number of years and the agreement was so vaguely worded that the highest courts in the realm have decided that the interpretation thereof is to the effect that the railway company have twenty years from the time they took out the patent for the lands before they should be taxable; and

"Whereas the C.P.R. was not compelled to take out their patent but the Province of Alberta had to deal with this matter after the province was constituted, and as the agreement is working a great hardship upon the settlers of Western Canada and is retarding the development of the country by enabling the railway company to hold in idleness their millions of acres of land which should be sold at a reasonable price and brought under cultivation, and is a burden which the whole Dominion instead of the Western Provinces should bear;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the provincial government should enter into negotiations with the Dominion government to secure a grant to take the place of the revenue which is lost to the province by these lands not being taxable and that the grant shall be used for road and educational purposes in the districts where the development is retarded by the railway company holding back so much of their land by the prohibitive price they are asking for same."

This resolution was adopted.

#### Veteran's Scrip

Mr. Moreland moved and Mr. Kewley seconded,

"That this convention protests against any extension of time being granted for the location of South African veteran scrip." Carried.

Mr. Kewley submitted a resolution and petition to the convention for approval, but after some discussion it was laid upon the table. The petition referred to the regulations dealing with scrip and veteran's lands.

#### Place of Next Convention

The chairman stated that before proceeding with the next resolution a change in the order of business would be made in order that the delegates could decide where the next convention would be held.

Mr. McKay moved and Mr. Quinsey seconded,

"That the next annual convention be held at Lethbridge."

Mr. Manwaring, secretary of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, was present and by permission addressed the delegates, giving a strong invitation to the U.F.A. to visit Lethbridge.

Mr. Bower moved and Mr. Swayne seconded,

"That the next annual convention be held at Calgary."

The secretary read telegrams which had been received from the mayor of Medicine Hat, and from Bowell Union, inviting the association to hold the next convention at Medicine Hat.

Mr. Clark moved and Mr. McDougall seconded,

"That the invitation of Medicine Hat be accepted."

#### Next Year at Calgary

A vote was then taken, the chairman calling for a standing vote on each motion and the result of the vote was that Calgary was chosen as the place for the next convention.

The secretary announced that the average fare for the delegates, as a result of the pool, would be five dollars.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### Afternoon Session Thursday

The chairman called the meeting to order at two o'clock.

#### Uniform Books

Mr. Quinsey moved and Mr. Swayne seconded:

"Whereas a uniform set of books for all locals is necessary for a correct and business-like record, it is hereby resolved,

"That we request the executive board to furnish each local uniform minute and membership roll books, and submit herewith for their consideration and adoption sample page of membership book which we believe could be universally adopted." Carried.

#### Consolidated Schools

Mr. Moreland moved and Mr. Quinsey seconded,

"Whereas, the rural school system of Alberta is rather unsatisfactory, and

"Whereas, we believe we are entitled to graded schools the same as cities, it is hereby

"Resolved, that we instruct the executive officers to urge the government to have consolidated schools inaugurated in the Province of Alberta." Carried.

#### Co-operative Legislation

Mr. Barre moved and Mr. Comer seconded,

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture should form a committee to draft a new co-operative bill to suit the country and city people, and to submit the same to the federal government." Carried unanimously.

#### Hail Insurance

By special request Mr. Bevington presented the following proposals regarding hail insurance, and moved, seconded by Mr. Pole, that same be adopted.

"The manner of disposing with last night's resolution, dealing with the hail insurance problem, has apparently not provided a solution which is likely to lead to the immediate results which are so necessary in this matter. It being evident that we have so tied the hands of the committee which is to be appointed to work out a scheme that it will be impossible for them to do so within a reasonable time, or even to secure at all the co-operation of the government, without which we should be powerless.

"No government could be expected to take action on a resolution unless something approaching unanimity were shown to exist.

"We therefore present the following rough draft of a scheme which will be found to be really a combination of the principles of compulsory taxation and voluntary effort in the hope of enlisting the support of both sections of opinion in an effort to find solution of this most difficult problem:

"The rural municipalities to be formed under the new act would be used as a basis for the administration of the scheme.

"Each municipality, by the vote of its ratepayers, would have power to adopt the scheme or remain outside its benefits.

"Each municipality would impose an equitable land tax, the rate of which would have to be fixed by the government department and which would be uniform over the whole of the districts adopting the scheme, and would be sufficient to cover the loss by hail damage in an average year. The money so raised would be turned into a general fund, which would be in the hands of a government department.

"An inspector, to be appointed by each municipality adopting the scheme, would make inspection of crops alleged to be damaged by hail and make a report assessing the damage to the council of the municipality, who would endorse, reject or modify the inspector's recommendation before passing it on to the government department, and who would sit as a court of appeal upon claims by dissatisfied farmers.

"The government department would pay to the owners of the damaged crop whatever sum was finally recommended by the municipal council, out of the general fund, into which all the proceeds of the hail insurance tax had been turned.

Mr. Buckingham moved as an amendment and Mr. Morland seconded,

"That the officers be instructed to proceed along the lines mentioned in this proposal in the event of failure to secure the acceptance of the resolution passed at the evening session."

On the question being put the amendment was adopted by a large majority.

A resolution which had been presented, that private hail insurance companies should be allowed to do business in the province was laid on the table.

#### Women's Home Club

Mr. Tregillus moved and Mr. Sheppard seconded,

"Whereas the women in the rural homes in Alberta are sharing equally with the men the burden of the struggle for better conditions and equal rights; and

"Whereas we believe that under the law our women should enjoy equal privileges with the men:

"Therefore be it resolved, that we believe that the wives and daughters of our farmers should organize locally and provincially along the lines of the U.F.A. for the improvement of rural conditions, morally, intellectually and socially, and we would urge all our members to assist in every way the development of such an organization."

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

A telegram from F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was then read and on motion of Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Sheppard, the secretary received instructions to reply to same in suitable terms.

#### Auditor's Report

The auditor's report and financial statement for the year was then read.

Mr. Nathorst moved and Mr. Wilson seconded,

"That the report as read be adopted." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Sheppard moved and Mr. McAllister seconded,

"That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the Grain Growers' Grain Company for the splendid contribution they had made towards the funds of the association." Carried unanimously.

#### Pork Packing

Several resolutions were received relating to the pork packing industry, and the following resolution was presented:—

"That the government pork packing project having been before the U.F.A. for a number of years and a thorough canvass of the farming community having been made for a supply of hogs, and the farmers having failed to supply them, it will be the better plan to abandon the project."

Mr. Campbell moved and Mr. Thompson seconded,

"That this resolution be tabled."

Mr. Jackman moved and Mr. Sheppard seconded,

"That the executive committee be instructed to canvass the unions to ascertain what support would be given to an unconditional agreement."

Considerable discussion ensued, and on the question being put, the resolution to table the recommendation was carried.

#### Lumber Industry

Gleichen Union presented a resolution dealing with the lumber industry, and Mr. Herbert moved as an amendment and Mr. McKay seconded,

"That the executive secure all information possible on this subject for the benefit of the unions." Carried.

#### Railway Amendments

Mr. Nathorst moved and Mr. Wilson seconded,

"That the convention endorse the Railway Act amendments as drafted by Judge Mabee re fencing right-of-way and liability for stock injured, and that the Dominion government be pressed to put the same into effect." Carried unanimously.

#### Farmers' Platform

Mr. Morland moved and Mr. Sorensen seconded,

"That this convention again endorse the platform adopted by the Ottawa convention of December, 1910." Carried unanimously.

#### Coal Question

The resolution committee then presented the following report:—

"Resolved, that the inability of settlers in many parts of the province to obtain coal at any price is a serious question, and we believe that a remedy should be provided, and we would recommend,

"1. That the Dominion government amend the Act which governs the leasing of coal lands so that any person or company leasing coal lands from the government shall, within one year of acquiring same, be compelled to have in operation an adequate coal mine on these lands, capable of supplying the needs of the district naturally tributary to it, and he or they shall also be compelled to operate the mine continuously.

"2. That the provincial government should acquire coal areas in several widely separated points in the province near shipping facilities, and immediately commence the operation of adequate coal mines of sufficient capacity to ensure to the public of Alberta the chance to buy sufficient coal for their needs at a reasonable price.

"3. It is commonly supposed that the Coal Mines Act of the province thoroughly covers the inspection of mines and mining, but it is freely stated by miners and others that conditions in many mines are dangerous and otherwise unfit for men to work under, and that the inspectors appointed under the Act are often incompetent and negligent, such incompetence and negligence often being the cause of serious accidents;

"Therefore, we respectfully urge the provincial government to see that only competent and qualified men are employed as inspectors, and that the provisions of the Coal Mines Act as regards inspection be strictly enforced. Further, that if the Act does not provide for the most complete and rigid inspection and remedy for all such dangerous and other conditions complained of that the Act be so amended so as to cover all such conditions."

Mr. Anderson moved and Mr. Wilson seconded,

"That the report be adopted as read." Carried.

A resolution relating to threshers was laid upon the table after some discussion.

#### Railway Charters

The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas numerous charters are being granted to railway companies and prospective railway companies, in the Province of Alberta, and the result is that the province is now honeycombed with railways which are only on paper; and

"Whereas the granting of these charters probably means that in many instances

Continued on Page 23



## U.F.A. Secretary's Report

(Continued from Page 8)

association so that when the time comes for the test we shall find everyone ready and not, as many are today, begrudging the little time and money they have put into the association.

As it is known that the consumer pays the bills and as we are the great consuming class of this province, we should remember that competition on the one hand, with its tremendous waste, and selfish co-operation (trusts, combines and other such interests) on the other, we are the ones who are paying the enormous profits and who are found on the wrong end of the deal at every turn, we should know that this unequal condition of affairs can be fought by working along the true co-operative lines, and, in the words of John Graham Books, "our work is solely a fight to democratize the great forces amidst which we live; we have democratized a good deal of our education, of our religion and a portion of our laws and the supreme task is now to democratize economic privileges and power. It will test us as by fire."

Co-operation is bound to make headway and we should be from the first identified in the movement. It is the only possible alternative to the trusts, and with the intelligent activity on the part of the farmers, will eventually be found to be the substitute, gradually taking the place of capitalistic exploitation, for a democracy will not permanently tolerate the ever growing tendency of trusts to dominate trade and commerce in the interests of the few.

The farmers finance, by personal or borrowed capital, their own labor and market its produce; but at present, in spite of having to produce the capital, they are in such a position that no matter whether they are buying or selling, they are at the mercy of the capitalistic interests.

In every agricultural trading centre in Alberta might be gradually worked a co-operative institution which would not only organize the farmers' demand for merchandise, but also the sale of his products by placing it in the hands of the consumer direct, through his own distributive societies, and a body such as the United Farmers of Alberta should be the medium through which this is accomplished. Work such as this would, to a large extent, replace the suspicion of each other's motives, now so often apparent, by fraternal confidence in each other's integrity and good intentions. It would give the farmers better opportunities for acquiring personal experience in the transaction of business and treatment of public questions, thereby providing for the service of the state a body of men truly democratic in their habits of mind, fraternal in their social ambitions and intellectually equipped for the development by pure, good and progressive methods of government of this great country of ours so fraught with opportunities for the advantage and happiness of mankind, and at the same time would make of the United Farmers of Alberta that which we are striving for—the greatest factor for good in the West.

Several organization suggestions were made during the past year, among them being that of providing a U.F.A. calendar. This was submitted to the members and at first met with a very favorable reception. However, the number of preliminary orders which came in was so small and the estimated cost was such that it did not seem wise to tie up the money in securing these calendars, when a large number might be left on our hands, especially after the bad harvest, and for this reason the scheme was dropped. These are some of the thoughts which the work of organization has brought forward during the past few months, and they are presented to you as they have occurred to me. In any event, the need of further work is apparent and we will hope that the next convention will show such a change in conditions, such an increase in enthusiasm of our members and in membership, that the work which has been undertaken, the feeling around for the right road to travel on, will not have been in vain.

### Secretarial Work

In dealing with the work of the secretary's office, it is only natural that some statistics should be given, which

will tend to show how the work has increased. In the matter of circular letters, the number issued during the past year was seventeen as compared with fourteen in 1910, and besides this there were six bulletins dealing with stray animals and other information of use to the members. The Grain Growers' Guide also sent out one circular direct from their office on behalf of the general office, and several circulars to different groups of unions were also sent out. The total number of circulars sent out was not less than 7,000 and besides this there were, in round figures, approximately 6,500 letters and 600 parcels. To show further how the work has increased, the postage account for 1911 is over \$450, while in 1910 it was \$218.56, thereby showing conclusively that the work has doubled. The office staff have tried in every manner to attend to all correspondence promptly and to answer all enquiries, and have tried to impress upon the members that the central office belongs to them, to take up any matters of interest to them, to assist in settling claims and disputes as far as the moral support of the office is concerned, and generally to act as an information bureau for the benefit of the members.

### Gathering Information

To illustrate this it is necessary to refer to two of the circulars sent out during the year, one dealing with the question of municipalities and the other

with the elevator question. That this kind of work must be beneficial, will, I think, be admitted by all, and with a view to further increasing same, I might state that I have lately acquired copies of all the legislation dealing with state loans, fire insurance, life insurance and banking passed by the Dominion of New Zealand, also the co-operative laws adopted in Wisconsin, while in the matter of co-operation, every effort is being made to secure all the literature available on this important subject so that same will be at the disposal of the members. The establishment of a permanent office has made this kind of work possible and further means that it can be followed up to a successful conclusion far more readily than was the case where only a part of the time was devoted to the work of the association.

Taking up the questions dealt with at the convention first, the stray animals bureau was opened up, and from the many letters of appreciation received from individual members and from unions, this branch of the work is popular. It will be noticed that the bulletin has been altered some with the last issue, the object being to make same even more valuable to the members, by sending out information which can be generally recognized as useful.

The matter of Direct Legislation referred to the secretary's office by the convention has been dealt with in a separate report.

The executive committee appointed the secretary to get into communication with the organized workers of the province to ascertain if there was a neutral ground on which to work out our common interest. This matter was taken up early in the year, but at that time without result; but it was decided to try again in the fall, with the result that this time a favorable answer was received, and on January 11 last the preliminary meeting with the executive of trade and labor council was held. It is hoped that a full report of this part of the work may be made public at an early date.

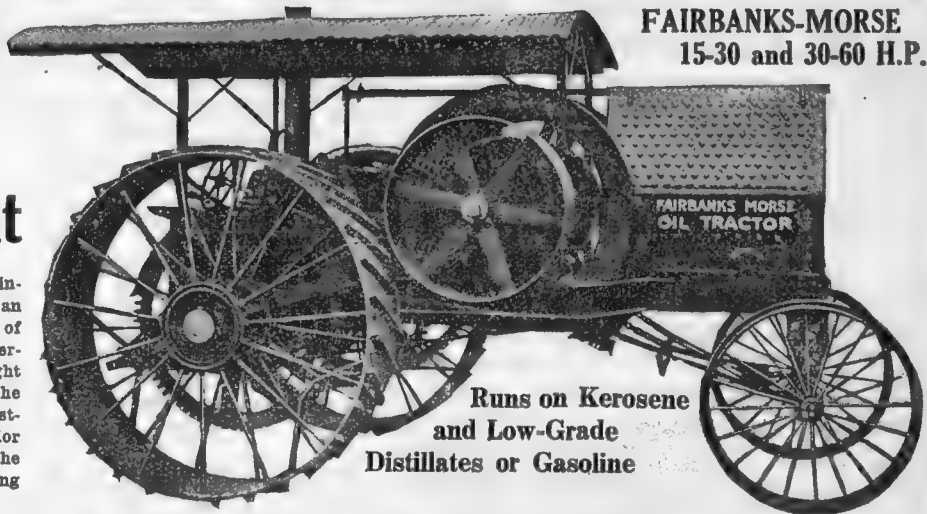
The instructions regarding publishing the list of secretaries was carried out, same appearing in the columns of The Guide during the month of May.

An effort has been made to keep the Alberta section of The Guide interesting, and I wish to thank the many members who have assisted me to this end. Some fault has been found at times, owing to the non-appearance of news items from some of the unions. All matter sent in to this office has been made up and sent in to Winnipeg for publication. It must not be forgotten, however, that it is a hard matter to keep to the space allotted each week, and therefore, if a large amount is sent in for publication, some of it must necessarily be kept over for a week or more before it can appear. Recognizing

Continued on Page 19

## A Tractor is a Big Investment

The amount of money involved makes it such. Now, an investment belongs to one of two classes—profitable or otherwise. If a man buys the right tractor at the right price, he has made the profitable investment. If he buys an inferior tractor at an inflated price, he has stepped into a losing "proposition." A



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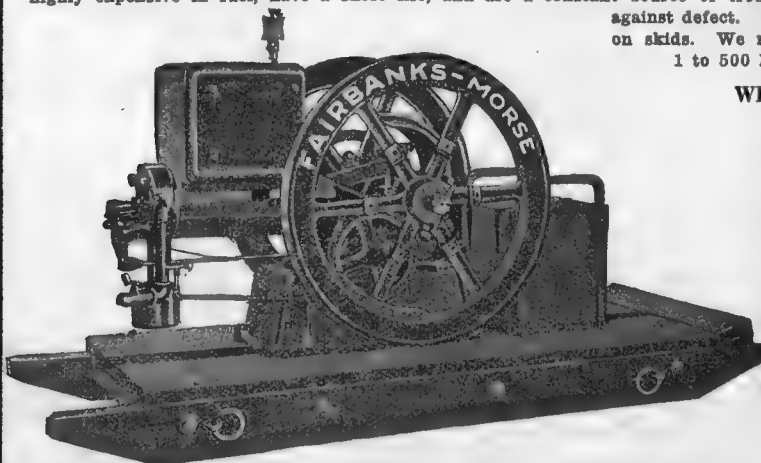
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**SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES;** land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

**THIRTY GOOD FARMS IN THE FERTILE** belt of Saskatchewan, one to four miles from town. Prices right, easy terms. The Bangor Realty Co., Bangor, Sask. 22-6

**THREE THOUSAND EQUITY IN GOOD** half section wheat land near Claresholm. Will exchange for stock or cash. Box 24, Claresholm, Alta. 23-6

**FARM TO RENT.—HALF SECTION FIVE** miles from Rosebank, six from Miami; 250 acres cultivated. For particulars, apply to Thomas A. J. Miami, Man. 24-4

**TO RENT.—FINE FARM ON THE FAMOUS** Hanley Plains; two sections; about 700 acres summerfallow; good buildings. Fine chance for a hustler. Box 176, Hanley, Sask. 26-4

**RENTERS WANTED.—I WANT SEVERAL** renters for quarter and half section farms near Milestone. Write care Robt. J. Brandon, "Att'y," Milestone, Sask. 27-3

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

**HORSE OWNERS—HUNDREDS OF HORSES** die every year with swamp fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, even more than healthy horses, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor. As a rule they perspire easily and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. By years of experience, I guarantee to cure said fever, or all money refunded. 50 cents per dose, or 12 doses for \$5.00 J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask.

**FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO-**ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.25 p r ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 28-6

**OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS** desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. O. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

**WANTED.—PRICES AND SAMPLES FOR** binder twine, car lot; also prices for formaldehyde, harvesters' oil and coal oil. See, North Star Association, station Birdview, post office Gladhow, Sask. 27-6

**WANTED BY THE SOURIS GRAIN** Growers' association—car lots of cordwood, also cars of good seed barley and oats. Send prices and samples to Percy Nordlinger, Box 117, Souris, Man. 27-6

**AUTOMOBILES.—WE HAVE SOME GOOD** snaps in used cars. Let us tell you more about them. Ford Motor Co., 809 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 24-6

**FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-**ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-11

## \$50 Reward

Is still offered for the young man, William Eddleston, of weak intellect, age 29 years, height about 5 ft. 9 in. dark complexion with full whiskers and a small mouth, who left his home on June 1, 1911. Any information leading to his discovery will be thankfully received by his anxious parents at

607 Manitoba Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

## POTATOES SEED GRAIN GRASSES, ETC. For Sale and Wanted

**FOR SALE.—SEVERAL CARLOADS OF** choice regenerated Banner oats. Will make excellent seed. 50 cents, f.o.b., Saltcoats. Also a small car of brewers' two-rowed barley, \$1.00 per bushel. This barley won first prize at our local fair this year and first at Brandon seed fair last winter, also first at provincial seed fair, Regina, last winter. O. A. Partridge, Saltcoats, Sask. 24-4

**SEED FOR SALE.—GARTON'S BLACK** Victor oats, 1911 crop, 90 bushels per acre. Garton's regenerated Red Fife; also ordinary Red Fife; also good potatoes. Wanted—Garton's Brewer barley; send samples. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.

**FOR SALE.—THREE THOUSAND BUSHEL**s of Stanley seed wheat, guaranteed free from noxious weeds. This wheat yielded 46 bushels per acre. Price, one dollar per bushel, f.o.b., sacks extra. M. Donahue, Granum, Alta. 24-6

**SEED WHEAT AND OATS FOR SALE.—**Absolutely clean and dry. Red Fife \$1.00 Abundance Oats 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Carnduff, Sask., bags extra. Samples forwarded on application to Shirley Hill, Drawer 24, Carnduff, Sask. 26-6

**EXTRA CHOICE SEED—MARQUIS, RED** Fife and Garton's 46 wheat. Latter yielded me 47 bus. per acre. Oats, procured from Garton Seed company last season. Flax, free from weeds. Write W. E. Edwards, Arlington Beach, Sask.

**SEED WHEAT.—RED AND WHITE FIFE.** A limited quantity of red, guaranteed pure; prize winner at Colorado Springs. Sample and price on application. H. Mackintosh, Willow View Farm, Macleod, Alta. 23-6

**FLAX FOR SALE.—1,500 BUSHEL**s CHOICE seed flax, grown on new breaking from carefully selected seed. Price and samples on application. W. A. Henderson, Loreburn, Sask. 23-6

**FOR SALE.—OATS, BRAND, ABUNDANCE,** clean and plump, yield 90 bushels. Dominion seed commission's germination test, 98 per cent. Price 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Borden. G. E. Wainwright, Borden, Sask. 26-6

**SEED OATS AND BARLEY.—GARTON'S** Regenerated Abundance oats and Six-Rowed Mensury barley; also Two-Rowed Brewery barley. Apply Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 26-6

**IMPROVED LIGOWO OATS FOR SALE BY** the bushel or in carload lots at 40 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Champion, Alta., bags extra. Samples on request. F. X. Beingersner, Lawrence, Alta.

**FOR SALE.—THREE THOUSAND BUSHEL**s Fife wheat with small percentage of Preston. Will make good seed at 80 cents per bushel on car Bridgeford. Hugh T. Bryce, Bryce-ton, Sask.

**RED FIFE, CLEANED, GRADES GOOD NO.** 1 Northern. Free from weeds. \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Dundurn or Delisle, bags extra. John A. Kirk, Gladhow, Sask. 25-3

**RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. EIGHT** dollars per hundred pounds. Sample on application. Cash to accompany order. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 24-18

**FOR SALE.—SEED ALASKA WHEAT.—**Olaf Skye, Mosten, Sask. 27-3

## FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE AND WANTED

**BARGAINS.—ONE 32 H.P. PORT HURON** engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 20 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 72, rebuilt (with all connections); one 32 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 30 h.p. double undermount engines; one 30 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. I. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Haug Bros. & Nethermoe Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE.—RUMELY 36 H.P. STEAM** plowing engine. Nearly new. Also Hart-Parr gasoline engine. Easy terms. Might consider trade for good land. Can furnish three to five thousand work with sale. Am leaving farm, reason for selling. Box 176, Hanley, Sask. 27-4

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE.** First class seed. Sample on request. 8 1/2 cents per pound; 500 pounds or more, 8 cents per pound, sacks included. Cash with order. No order accepted less than fifty pounds. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 26-4

**PURE (BANNER) SEED OATS FOR SALE.** Free from noxious weeds, grown on breaking. Sample and price on application. Amos Switzer, Strathclair, Man. 24-6

**FOR SALE.—SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE** variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. C. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 25-18

**PURE RED FIFE WHEAT—GROWN ON** breaking. Scored 84 points at Redvers seed fair. \$1.25 per bushel. Grant Bros. Redvers, Sask. 25-4

**FOR SALE.—A QUANTITY OF CHOICE** seed Flax, clean and warranted free of noxious seeds. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 26-3

**SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—RED FIFE.** Free from weeds. Sample and price on application. J. G. Carr, Box 51, Govan, Sask. 26-6

**FOR SALE.—SEED WHEAT. ABOUT A** thousand bushels Red Fife; also thousand bushels Banner oats. Wm. Harris, Huronville, Sask.

**SEED OATS FOR SALE.—15 THOUSAND** bushels perfectly clean American Banner oats, grown on breaking. Thos. Jas. McTavish, Marney, Man. 26-6

**FOR SALE.—10,000 BUSHEL**s OF AMERICAN Banner oats to anybody wanting seed. Will send sample. Address Wm. R. McTavish, Marney P.O., Man. 26-7

**FOR SALE.—CAR OF GOOD SEED HURON** wheat, which yielded 32 bushels per acre this year. Apply James Mitchell, Roblin, Man. 26-3

**FOR SALE.—1,000 BUSHEL**s RED FIFE seed wheat, 500 bushels oats and 200 bushels barley. All first class. Frank Hughson, Bryce-ton, Sask.

**FOR SALE.—1,000 BUSHEL**s RED FIFE, free from noxious weeds. Price \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Manor. Edward Hume, Manor, Sask. 27-6

**FOR SALE.—PURE, CLEAN "SILVER KING"** Barley. What Minneapolis market requires. 70c. per bus., f.o.b. Asquith, Sask. Apply Alan Mudie, Asquith, Sask. 27-2

**500 BUSHEL**s GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson P.O., Sask.

**FOR SALE.—PURE SELECTED PRESTON** wheat, absolutely clean. Alfred Coles, Hawarden, Sask. 23-6

**FOR SALE.—5,000 BUSHEL**s GOOD FLAX. Sample on application. M. G. Sanford, Stavely, Alta. 24-6

**RED FIFE WHEAT FROM REGISTERED** seed. First prize at seed fair. \$1.10 per bushel. F. N. Spencer, Craik, Sask. 25-18

**RED FIFE, PERFECTLY CLEAN. \$1 PER** bushel, f.o.b. Medora. T. K. Spence, Maple Dale Farm, Medora, Man. 25-6

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## POULTRY and EGGS

**BARRED ROCKS.—GRAND UTILITY** Cockerels \$8 each, two for \$5; yearling hens and pullets, \$1.50 and \$2 each; exhibition cockerels priced on application. All are bred from my Man. P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

**WANTED.—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS,** dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes, vegetables and baled hay in car lots. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. West, Calgary.

**BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS; SOME FINE** cockerels on hand. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfields, Semans (G.T.P.) Sask.

**S.C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED FROM** 1st Cockerel London, 2nd Brandon, 1911. \$3 each. R. Robinson, Box 654 Brandon, Man.

**POULTRY FOR SALE.—PURE BRED SIN-**gle comb Rhode Island Reds. Some fine male birds. W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie, R. R. No. 1, Man. 23-6

**FOR SALE.—FEW CHOICE BRONZE TUR-**key cockerels. Fine growthy birds, true to type and markings. Perfectly healthy. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 24-3

**PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND S.C.B.** leghorn cockerels, from \$2.00 up. From prize stock. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 25-18

**BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS OF PRIZE** winning stock, at \$1.50 to \$2.00, f.o.b. Killarney, Man. J. D. McLean.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS** cockerels for sale. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 23-6

**FARM BRED UTILITY BARRED ROCK** Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. John Teese, Abernethy, Sask. 21-7

**PURE BRED S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKER-**els for sale. \$1.50 each. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 26-6

**TWO PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels for sale, \$2.50 each. John Mair, Elgin, Man. 27-6

## SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED

**WANTED.—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON** farm near Regina by the year. Liberal wages. Must have had experience in the West and plenty of push. To have charge of farm in owner's absence. References required. Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 26-3

**ENGLISH FARM LABOREERS WANT SITU-**ations early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

**WANTED AT ONCE.—HOUSEKEEPER BY** widower with family. Apply to A. Gustavson, Box 77, Clanwilliam, Man. 26-6

## SCRIP

FOR SALE AND WANTED

**WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM** Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

**SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR** sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

## NOTICE of MEETING

**SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION** will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec.-treas. 24-18

**LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION** meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.



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**POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM,** Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

**145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE,** 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**A SNAP.—HOLSTEIN BULL, ELEVEN months.** Bred by James Herriott, Souris, from good producing stock. As I have only one for sale, will sell cheap. Thomas Venables, Fork River, Man. 27-6

**FOR SALE.—ONE CARLOAD HORSES.** 3 good drivers, 1 big carriage horse, balance farm horses. Good chance for Western buyer. Apply to Box 49, Alexander, Man.

**YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale.** September litters. O. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning O.N.R. sta. and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. sta.; telephone via Arcola.

**JOHN TEESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.** Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,** breeders of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

## STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE** bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

**BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HEAD** headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days. Sold out; will book orders for bull calves. Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**SHORTHORNS.—WE ARE OFFERING** bulls of various ages up to eighteen months from \$80 to \$100; also cows and heifers at proportionate prices. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

**50 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX** months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 8 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

**REGISTERED BEEKSHIRE SWINE —** Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-** tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

**BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—** Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**REGISTERED BEEKSHIRE SWINE.** Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

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**PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR** sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

**P. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-** er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

## Mr. Feeny's Social Experiment

Continued from Page 9

olutely fixed a value to each service and to every necessity.

At first MacCandlish had been disposed to negotiate checks, with the disingenuous intention of later stopping payment on them, but Feeny held out firmly for cash.

"When that's all gone, we'll take over your paper," he said. "I'm thinkin' of starting a bank for to accommodate it; but as long as your money lasts we'll just keep on doin' a nice cash business."

And MacCandlish submitted, but with a very bad grace, to what he regarded as the iniquitous exactions of the stokers. Always before when prices had been high, he had directly benefited; indeed, high prices and good times had been synonymous terms with him.

It was an added strain that the castaways were his guests. Under the circumstances it required all that decision of character for which he was rightly famous to suggest that they stop eating. But he pointed out that if they did this, there must come inevitable collapse to Feeny's elaborate commercial system; it was merely a matter of principle, he explained; and early one morning he led his friends to the far end of the island, where they would be remote from temptation and the allurements of the St. Murphy-Feeny.

"We'll presently bring those scoundrels to their senses," he said. "We'll freeze 'em out and dictate our own terms."

"I think you've managed this all wrong!" said his brother-in-law gloomily. "How so?" snapped the great man.

"I'd have started the boycott after breakfast. If we must starve for a principle, I for one should prefer not to do it on an empty stomach. I've always regarded breakfast as a most important meal—the keystone of the day, as it were. No, certainly I should not think of beginning to go hungry until after I had breakfasted—it's an awful handicap!"

The bishop spoke dreamily of lunch. He made it clear that he rather sided with the brother-in-law. He admitted that he had frequently gone without lunch . . . ; it could be managed where one anticipated such a contingency, —but breakfast and dinner—the good man sighed deeply.

"You'll probably have an opportunity to try going without both," said MacCandlish tartly.

The bishop groaned outright at this, and fell to gathering wild flowers for his herbarium. He wandered farther and farther afield in his quest. After a time the brother-in-law observed that he had disappeared along the sands. A gleam of quiet intelligence flashed from his eyes. He rose languidly from the fallen log on which he had been sitting and sauntered off.

"Where are you going?" demanded MacCandlish sharply.

"I am going to look for the bishop," said his brother-in-law with dignity, and he too vanished along the sands.

The sun soared higher and higher above the palms and burned splendidly in the blue western arch of the heavens. MacCandlish, watching its flight, reflected grimly but with satisfaction that he had shepherded his little flock safely past the luncheon hour. Presently one of the castaways expressed great anxiety concerning the bishop, and declared his purpose of going immediately in search of him. Two others of the party were quickened to sympathetic interest in this project and announced their willingness to share in it.

The sun sank toward the heaving restless blue of the ocean. In distant peaceful centers of life, happy millionaires were beginning to think of dinner. Realizing this, Mr. MacCandlish experienced a poignant moment, and felt his Spartan fortitude go from him. He turned to speak to one of his friends, and discovered that he was entirely alone. He glanced warily about him, and then stole off through the jungle in the direction of the St. Murphy-Feeny.

He was not wholly surprised when he found that his friends had preceded him thither. They were clustered sadly about Mr. Feeny, who was explaining that the St. Murphy-Feeny was temporarily closed to the public.

"They've gone on a strike, the b'ys have. Capital's in the kitchen and labor's

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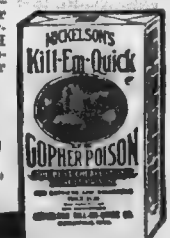
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out under the pa'ms, both full of principle and strong drink. It's a private matter between the two, only it's my belief you'll get no dinner this day. Compromise, says I to Murphy. "Compromise—nothin'!" says Murphy to me. "I'll teach them dogs they can't run my business,—it's me private affair." "Think of your public," says I. "The public be damned!" says he. And there you are! It's the conflict of two opposin' ideas,—as they say in one of me books. Just like it when the trolley's tied up and you have to walk five miles to get home." Mr. Feeny sighed. "I'm thinkin' Mister Murphy will have to h'ist his prices to make good this day's loss. 'Tis wonderful how easy political economy is to learn when you put your mind to it, but dinner's got a black eye."

"What's the row about, Feeny?" asked Mr. MacCandlish. Hunger tempered the visible manifestations of his indignation, but a hard steely glitter lurked in the corners of his eyes. It boded ill for Mr. Feeny when they left that island.

"You upset the delicate balance holdin' supply and demand steady on their jobs, when you quit eatin' this mornin', Mr. MacCandlish. It immediately provoked hard feelin' between Mr. Murphy of the Hotel Trust and Mr. Sullivan and the Portuguese of the labor combine. As I've just been explainin' to your friends,—I hate these strikes,—there's the loss in wages to labor, and the crippin' effect on capital. The Portuguese and Mister O'Hara of the Oyster Trust are figuring up what it's cost them, and Mister Corrigan of the Poultry Trust is hoppin' mad. Eggs is a natural breakfast food, he says, and he's the heaviest loser. They tell me too that he so far forgot himself as to put his foot in the Swede's

face, closin' one eye and giving his nose a strong list to starboard. Just why he done so I ain't rightly learned, but it must have been along of feelin' peevish about the outlook for the poultry business. You see, I can do nothing,—and anyhow I'm thinkin' of foundin' a library where you can go for to improve your minds.

"The Feeny Foundation,—Established by Michael Feeny, 1910. A University of the People, endowed by Michael Feeny." Can you think where the name could be introduced again without seemin' a mere repetition? Mister Murphy's decided to have a 'Ospital for his. "What's a Captain of Industry without his little fad," says he. "Vittles may cost a trifle more, but I'll have my 'Ospital," he says.

Mr. MacCandlish had forsaken the group that clustered about Feeny, and stolen to the back door of the St. Murphy-Feeny with burglarious intent; but he heard the voices of men within and the clink of glasses, and turned mournfully away. As he did so his glance fell on Mister Murphy's garbage can. In this instant hunger overcame him. He snatched up the can and fled with it. He had almost reached a sheltering growth of palms when Feeny caught sight of him and raised the alarm.

Mr. MacCandlish's Marathon was soon run, for as he bounded into the bush he heard Feeny close at his heels, and a second later the stoker's muscular hand seized him by the collar of his coat.

"No violence!" panted the bishop, as purple-faced and perspiring he gained a place at Feeny's side.

Mr. Feeny surveyed the millionaire with a glance of scornful pity.

"I little thought that you'd be the first to ignore the sacred rights of property, Mr. MacCandlish, sir," he said. "'Tis no excuse that you're hungry. What's moral on a full stomach remains moral on a empty stomach. The eternal principles of right and wrong ain't made to fit the shape of a man's belly,—and the likes of you, the friend of presidents and kings, to swipe a garbage can!" concluded Feeny, but more in sorrow than in anger.

In the golden dawn a week later, a rapturous shout from Mr. MacCandlish called his friends from their tent. He was standing on the beach, frozen into a tense and rigid attitude.

"Look!" he gasped, pointing.

There anchored off the end of the island was a small and dingy looking steamer, but the sight of it gladdened the hearts of the castaways. Pajama clad, they cavorted along the sands, whooping gleefully. Then, as they rounded a wooded point, they came on the stokers. Near at hand a ship's boat was beached, and two bare-legged sailors were hunting turtle eggs; while a third stranger was engaged in earnest conversation with Feeny. Mr. MacCandlish swore.

"My dear friend," admonished the bishop, greatly shocked.

"It's an English tramp—the Nairn," said Feeny pleasantly, as he turned toward them. "We sighted her along afore day and histed signals. This gentleman's her skipper. He was bound for Para, but he's taken a fresh charter and'll land us in New York inside of two weeks, barring the risk of the high seas and the acts of Providence. No, no, Mr. MacCandlish," as the millionaire edged toward the Nairn's skipper, "a bargain's a bargain,—and the contract's signed. The ship's already under charter. But you'll find Mike Feeny always ready for to do business when he sees a chance to turn an honest dollar. I'm as willing to speculate in transportation as in vittles. The Nairn ain't a Cunarder,—far from it,—but she'll land you in New York at two thousand a head; which gives us a nice profit."

Two hours later the Nairn was steaming north, and Feeny was watching the island as it merged with the blue obscurity of sky and sea; while from the after deck Mr. MacCandlish cast menacing glances in his direction. It was evident that his feelings toward that self-taught political economist were unbenevolent in the extreme. Somewhere about him was concealed much cash, and those many, many checks, which he intended to recover when they reached New York and he could invoke the aid of the law.

Now Mr. Feeny cherished no illusions on this point; and one night, as the Nairn was steaming up the Jersey coast, he called his mates about him.

"I misdoubt me philanthropic friend, Mr. MacCandlish. He's showin' a peev-

ish spirit, I'm thinkin'. After all, he's no real political economist, but just a cheap skate who's played a sure thing so long he's got no sportin' blood left. If we put them bits of paper in at the bank for to take our money out, we'll get pinched instead,—he told me as much."

"What might you have it in your mind to suggest, Mister Feeny?" asked Mr. Corrigan.

"Go to some tall buildin' on Broadway, and have a talk with one of them big lawyers."

Thus it came about that as Mr. Hargrew, whose specialty was corporation law, was glancing over his mail the next morning, a low-voiced clerk informed him that one Feeny earnestly desired speech with him.

"He's Irish, and has a couple of men with him. It looks like the executive council of some labor union," the clerk added.

"Show them in," said the lawyer.

"Mornin'," said Mr. Feeny.

"Good morning," said the lawyer.

"Feeny's me name, and I'm a retired Captain of Industry from the United States of Ireland. If you've read the mornin' papers you've seen how that other great Captain of Industry, Mr. MacCandlish, and a party of friends was picked up off an island in the Gulf of Mexico."

The lawyer nodded.

"Yes, I've read about that," he said.

"We was the Orinoco's coal heavers. It's us that saved the lives of them babes of millionaires. We stood by them when the sailors had quit the ship, we salvaged the wreck, and fed and tended 'em. We done all the hard work, and organized a government, and made that island so homelike you couldn't have told it from New York. Everything was legal, and I ask you if the rise in the price of staples wasn't a natural rise, owin' to the law of supply and demand?"

The lawyer laughed and shook his head.

"Wait!" said Mr. Feeny. "I'll say nothin' of the trouble it was to care for 'em, nor the spirit they showed,—how Mr. MacCandlish was caught escapin' into the pa'ms with a can from the back door of the St. Murphy-Feeny, where Mister Murphy of the Hotel Trust chucked his broken vittles—you might call it garbage and not misname it. When he was captured and fetched back penitent, I said to him: 'Mr. MacCandlish, I never thought you'd be one of the first to ignore the sacred rights of property,' and what he answered would be a case for libel if I had the mind to push it. Now I ask you, if stealin' isn't stealin', what is it?"

The lawyer appeared to consider.

"I got a roll of their checks as big round as a strong man's arm, and I'm lookin' for a way to get 'em cashed without gettin' pinched meself," said Mr. Feeny.

"And you wish me to arrange this if possible?" said the lawyer smiling. "I am not sure I can, but if you like you may leave those checks with me and I'll see what I can do; wait a moment until I run them over, and give you an acknowledgement." When he had done so, he looked up into Mr. Feeny's long, sad face and whistled softly. Then he looked again at the bundle of checks and again at Mr. Feeny, who seemed to understand.

"We was a prosperous people," he said.

"You were indeed. Is this all, Mr. Feeny?"

"There was some cash . . . all they had, I remember to have heard them say," answered Mr. Feeny.

"You may come this afternoon about four."

And that afternoon when Mr. Feeny, punctual to the second, presented himself with Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Murphy, the first thing his sad eyes saw was a neat pile of bills on the corner of Mr. Hargrew's desk.

"The full amount is here, Mr. Feeny," said the lawyer. "That incident of the garbage can was an important point in the adjustment of your claim. Your's must have been a profoundly interesting social experiment."

"I dunno as I should call it that," said Mr. Feeny, modestly. "For it's my opinion there's nothin' easier than political economy. The mistake most people makes is in havin' the demands instead of the supply," and Mr. Feeny permitted himself to smile.

(The End)

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## U.F.A. Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 15

that this page belongs to the unions, the effort has been made to have as much news as possible relating to the unions appear therein, and it is only when some item of special interest came forward that the union news was pushed to one side to make room for it.

## World-Wide Interest

Many enquiries have been received during the past year from Ontario, from England, from Australia and from the United States as to the organization of the association, the work it was doing and the method adopted for dealing with the different public questions on matters of interest to the farmers. As far as possible, this information has been given to the enquiring parties, as it was felt this was the best kind of publicity which could be secured for the U.F.A. At the same time many requests have been received for lists of the locals, and even for the names of the members, from individuals or firms who had some kind of scheme or enterprise they wished to present. Acting on the instructions of the board of directors, this information has only been given in cases where it is believed to be in the interests of the association generally, and when the parties enquiring could or would not state the purpose for which the list would be used, the information asked for was not provided.



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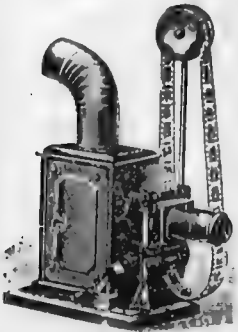


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sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.  
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## Improving Market Facilities

Considerable assistance has been given in securing loading platforms at new railway points, in getting old platforms enlarged to the standard size, and in getting approaches or locations to already existing platforms improved and changed, and in this connection it might be stated that there is already one petition on file for presentation to the warehouse commissioner as soon as the proper time arrives in the spring. A lot of information relative to the shipment of grain and the right of the farmers in this connection has also been sent out, together with many copies of the Manitoba Grain Act.

In connection with the grain movement, it might be stated that an effort has been made to secure cars at different points where the shortage has been so acute during the past few months, and the railway officials have been approached in the matter. In every instance we have found them very accommodating and only too anxious to assist in relieving conditions, and it is only fair to them to state that the reason for the shortage lies not in the Alberta section, but farther east. This matter has also been referred to the board of railway commissioners, and an answer received from the chairman that the chief operating officer is making a personal investigation of the car situation at the present time and that when he reaches Alberta he will confer with the U.F.A. officers in the matter.

## Many Matters Dealt With

A large number of petitions, dealing with various subjects, have been received and forwarded to the proper authorities. Assistance was given with many of the petitions, and the correspondence relating thereto conducted from this office. Some have been successful and others have failed. At the request of some of the members, the matter of settlers who abandon their homesteads and leave wells unprotected to become a menace to stock, was taken up with the government. Although no relief was secured, still this is a matter which might be taken further along so that some person will have authority to remove such dangers. Several complaints relating to telephones were received, and to the non-construction of lines petitioned for, and these matters were taken up with the department of public works in order to try and get them remedied. Several enquiries were received relative to milling machinery, and at the request of some members an effort was made to secure catalogs and general information from one English firm of manufacturers. The answer received is at least interesting and reads in part:

"It would give us great pleasure to quote and supply you with our machines from here, but, unfortunately, your government have made a law which prohibits our sending machines to your country which are patented in Canada after the expiration of twelve months. The twelve months have now expired and although we have made strong representation to the powers that be to be allowed to import more machines to supply urgent needs, we have been informed that no deviation can be made from the present law."

One set of public scales were purchased for a local union and despatched to them, while information relating to weigh scales was secured for several members anxious to install them. Information relative to live stock shipments was secured wherever possible, so as to assist the live stock commissioner in this case before the board of railway commissioners in the matter of securing effective regulations governing the shipment of live stock. Some complaints relative to post office matters were received and presented to the proper authorities.

## Extension Secured

The matter of securing an extension of time for payments due on pre-emptions was taken up with the department of the interior, at the request of individual members, and in every instance the extensions asked for were secured. Assistance was given in a few cases in securing the establishment of pound districts and in providing the necessary information relative thereto, also in establishing local improvement districts in some of the newer settled parts of the province. Several claims

Continued on Page 21

## How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



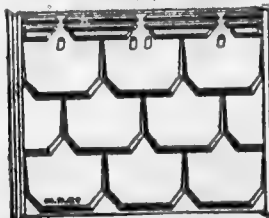
## Talk No. 5

## Exclusive Features

By

The Philosopher of Metal Town

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TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.





# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:  
E. N. Hopkins  
President:  
J. A. Maharg  
Vice-President:  
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer  
Fred. W. Green  
Moose Jaw

Directors at Large  
E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors  
No. 1, Jaa. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

### READY FOR CONVENTION

Remember the dates of our big convention—February 14, 15, 16, Regina City Hall. Be in time for reception meeting on the evening of the 13th and stay till the big civic entertainment in the evening of the 16th.

Send in your resolutions at once with the name of proposer.

Send the names of your delegates. Do not forget your life members in appointing delegates.

If you have not got your credentials, see last year's secretary who will likely have them, or send in to this office.

Encouraging reports have been received during the week from:

R. T. Ricketts, Rutland Association.  
John Evans, Nutana.  
Edd. Herr, Victor Association.  
John McDonald, Red Deer Hill Association.

George Churchill, Rama.  
J. F. D. Parker, Luxemburg Association.  
A. E. Steele, Ruddel Association.  
N. N. McNaughton, Roworth Association.

W. G. Palmer, Vreddestone  
F. W. Shoecraft, Ralph.  
Christian Lorenz, St. Paul.  
Wm. Davis, Springdale.  
Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

Robert Mills, Summerberry.  
John A. Halliday, Poplar Park.  
F. F. Peterson, Dundurn Association.  
W. Vance, Fleming Association.

D. M. McNaughton, Sequin.  
J. A. Serviss, Warman Association.  
E. E. Bolton, Copeland Association.  
George W. Emmons, Ames.  
S. Mitchell, Atwater Association.  
A. D. Moore, Gainsborough Association.  
Clark Hill, Wangami Association.  
K. D. Kirkham, Saltcoats.

R. R. Tegart, Rouleau.  
A big meeting is in progress this day, Jan. 18, at Rouleau discussing Direct Legislation, reduction of freight rates, internal storage elevators, daily market report.

### A BATTLE IN A VALLEY

At the annual meeting of the above association, held on January 12, your list of questions were placed before the members and answers to same were appended where possible. We are supposed to hold regular meetings through the winter months, November to April, on the second Monday in each month, but owing to the late threshing last fall, and hauling of grain, it has been impossible to do so this winter so far. Sorry to say the weather was against our having a full attendance last meeting.

W. E. YOUNG, Sec. for 1912.  
Battle Valley. Per H. Gibbard.  
You make a mistake when your meetings are neglected.—F. W. G.

### ONE DELEGATE

Enclosed please find \$9.00, proceeds of annual Grain Growers' Association meeting held today. Owing to the absence of our former secretary-treasurer we didn't get your letter requesting our opinion on the several questions introduced in time, hence the reason we didn't have the meeting sooner. We have decided to send one delegate to the convention unless we can raise enough funds at our next meeting, in which case we would send two. Officers elected for 1912 are as follows:—Secretary-treasurer, F. R. Schildemeyer; president, A. E. Millham; vice-president, James Brown, jr. F. R. SCHILDEMEYER, Sec. Hazelcliff.

### A REVIVAL IN PROGRESS

We are going to have a little revival of our branch of the G. G. A. on the evening of Feb. 1 and wish to know whether you can help us out with a speaker. We are going to have some speaking, an oyster supper and a little dance afterward. Can you come yourself? and if not, can you suggest someone not too far away? It might be a good thing for you to get acquainted down here for when you run for premier of the province. In case you can't come, how would ex-President Gates, of Fillmore, do? What are his initials? and did he

plug against reciprocity? If he did, we don't want him. Kindly let me know as soon as possible for we will need to make arrangements. How long a time have we to send in our resolutions before the annual meeting?

Sec., Warmley G.G.A.  
Warmley, Sask.

Sec., Warmley G.G.A.

Yours of the 15th inst to hand with invite to your oyster supper on Feb. 1. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to come to Warmley and warm you. It would certainly be a good thing for me to get acquainted. If the duties of the premier of the province are as numerous as the duties of this office, there will be little time to visit or dance then. I think Mr. Gates is much nearer to you, also the premiership, and a splendid worker in our association, is an expert with oysters, public speaking, and I think dancing. If you write F. M. Gates, Fillmore, I feel sure he will accede to your request. By this time you will have your credentials and instructions for the convention. Resolutions for the convention should be sent in at once, together with the name of the proposer who will speak to them. Wishing you Warmley people the warmest kind of a time and hoping that it will express itself in at least ten life members, I am,

F. W. G.  
Moose Jaw.

### STILL THEY COME

We have formed a new branch of the association called Bromley Grain Growers' Association, having elected Wm. Phillips president, Ed. Robertson, vice-president; Wm. Beaumont, secretary-treasurer; and S. Hartley, A. H. Chrysler, John Lawer, J. Hill, Robert Bullis, directors. We would be pleased to accept copies of the constitution, membership cards, and any information that you think would help a new local. I would like you to send the names and addresses of secretary-treasurers in this vicinity, as they may come in handy for co-operation.

WM. J. BEAUMONT,  
Sec.-Treas.

Oldbury, Sask.  
Subscriptions will follow.

We need these, they need us.

Wm. J. Beaumont, Esq.,  
Sec. Bromley G. G. A.

Yours of the 10th inst informing us of the formation of a G. G. A. branch at your point. We should be pleased to receive the subscription fees at your earliest convenience as we should like to have a delegate from your association at our big convention. I am enclosing you convention information along with some other literature which I trust will reach you safely. I also enclose you the names of the secretaries of your nearby associations as follows:—

Douglas—A. E. Smith, Richard P.O.  
New Ottawa—Chester Miner.  
Clark Hill—J. L. Goodwin.  
Drummond Creek—R. G. Phillips, Battleford P.O.  
Denholm—A. G. Greensell.  
Ruddell—A. C. Steele.  
Maymont—H. Elliott.  
Fielding—F. Glynn.  
Radisson—A. R. Henderson.  
Spring Creek—H. R. Mather.  
Whiteberry—Jos. H. Melling, Luxemburg P.O.

F. W. G.

Enclosed please find 50 cents for which please send 50 membership cards as soon as possible as I expect to need them all. We are getting up a large meeting on Feb. 1 and hope to induce every farmer in the vicinity to join the association.

ROBERT RICHARDSON.  
Kisbey, Sask.

Two cents each, my boy, and they are worth ten.

### WELL DONE

A meeting of the Chellwood G. G. A. was held in the Ottawa school house on Saturday, Dec. 2, 1911. As only three members and the secretary were present

it was decided to hold a meeting the first Saturday in the New Year, at which the officers for the coming year would be elected. This was done and the officers are as follows:—President, E. A. Frederick; vice-president, W. Mattock; secretary-treasurer, R. K. Affleck; directors, F. Hutson, J. Walters, F. M. Elstub. Number of members paid up for 1912, six. Please find enclosed postal note for \$8.00 for membership fees, also list of questions. We decided to send one delegate to the convention at Regina and to hold our next meeting as soon as delegate gets back. As regards condition of association, what members we have are alive to the great need to keep the association going and we have hopes of getting quite a few new members. Many of our old members are away at present which accounts in some measure for our present small paid up membership.

R. K. AFFLECK,  
Sec., Chellwood Association.  
Chellwood, Sask.

Enclosed please find 30 cents for membership tickets. There has been an elevator meeting suddenly called for Monday, the 22nd, and I would like these cards to be on hand. I find there is nothing as good to get hesitating members as to place a membership ticket in his hand and wait for the dollar.

TORNE EDDY,  
Bethune, Sask. Sec. Bethune G.G.A.

Torne Eddy, Esq.,  
Sec. Bethune Association.

Yours of the 17th inst to hand containing 30 cents for tickets. We enclose receipt and are sending you 15 cards, these are 2 cents each, and I trust your members will learn the mottoes on the back and con them off day by day and weave them into the warp and woof of their character structure, and I believe Bethune will be thousands of dollars better off as a consequence as well as having bigger men, truer men, brighter, happier and more useful men. Get one of your members to recite the reading on the back of those cards at a meeting. Did you ever read one of them in a meeting to the members?

F. W. G.

### ANNUAL MEETING COBOURG GRAIN GROWERS

The Cobourg Grain Growers were re-organized on Friday the 12th inst with the following officers:—President, Robert Smith; vice-president, Wm. Johnston, jr.; secretary, J. S. McMaster.

Committees:—Program—R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wagg, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McMaster, Miss Brubaker, Ben Thompson. Social—Wm. Johnston, Mrs. Lillice, Miss Lett, Miss Beyers, Mrs. Thompson, L. Hendry, E. Hawkes, Truman Lett, D. W. McMaster. Refreshment—Mrs. Maharg, Mrs. Wagg, Mrs. J. S. McMaster, Mrs. D. W. McMaster, Mrs. W. Johnston, Mrs. B. Thompson, Miss Lett, Mrs. Lillice, Mrs. J. Thompson.

The time of meeting was set for 7.30 p.m. on Friday of each week.

J. S. McMASTER, Sec.

J. S. McMaster, Esq.,  
Sec. Cobourg Association.

The report of your reorganization to hand. We shall be pleased to have a copy of your program. I note you have strong committees appointed. The social and refreshment committees being extra large. The latter would doubtless minister to our needs most if permitted to be present, but we would remind you, which is doubtless unnecessary, however, that there is some hard thinking to be done, the problems of the day to be understood, solutions provided and firmly applied. This will take men and women thinking, planning, acting in unison for the development and application for that which is best for your community, our grand association and province and the glorious Dominion and Empire we are so proud to call our own.

F. W. GREEN,  
Sec. Saskatchewan G.G.A.

P.S.—We shall be pleased to receive your fees for 1912, or better, for life.

### NOT OUR JOHN KENNEDY, BUT A WIDE AWAKE SPOT NEAR LANGBANK

Enclosed find \$4.00 for one yearly membership for 1911 and 7 for 1912. Our next meeting is to be held on January 27 at 2 p.m. I note the last receipts you sent were for the Langbank Association, also a few remarks in The Guide. I would like to point out that there is no branch in Langbank yet, as we are so close to Kennedy, it would spoil both to try and start one, so kindly refer to the Kennedy Association, while my post office is Langbank. At our next meeting A. Cowan will speak against the Hail Insurance Bill, J. W. Smith against co-operative stores and R. P. Smyth in favor of better cattle guards on all public crossings.

C. F. WEST,  
Sec. Kennedy Association.

C. F. West, Esq.,  
Sec. Kennedy Association.

Yours of the 17th to hand. We note Mr. Cowan is to speak at your meeting against the Hail Insurance Bill, also Mr. Smith against co-operation. That is right. Speak against things if you can't speak for them, but speak. How are you on Direct Legislation? Think you, can the farmers of Canada throw off their old partizan dress and endeavor to form a farmers' co-operative pact? Note, city people are forming a pact to purchase cheap food and sell dear manufactured products. How is the farmer going to meet that? We should like to hear from you.

F. W. G.  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

### KNOX HAS ANOTHER JOB

F. W. Green, Esq.,  
Moose Jaw.

I am very sorry that I will be unable to attend the convention this year. I find it necessary to be in Great Britain for the next three months, leaving here tomorrow. At a largely attended meeting of the Colleton branch on Saturday last, A. H. Smith, Prince Albert, was appointed secretary to act in my absence. Kindly address all communications to him for the present. The delegates appointed to the convention are S. I. McKen, W. E. Carter and J. F. Neilson, jr. I am also forwarding copy of a resolution from Colleton for the convention to deal with, re farmers having to do jury work at the spring assizes when they should be seeding. Enclosed please find \$2.00 payment for cards sent.

ANDREW KNOX,  
Sec. Colleton G.G.A.  
Prince Albert, Sask.

### NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Mountain Chase—Still in the ring.  
Park—Alive, assuming a lively attitude.  
Warman—Going after members.  
Goodlands—Has some good men. Get more of them in the Association.  
Prosperity—Fully alive to their own interests.  
Owens Town—Will be heard from at convention we hope.  
Milestone—Another Milestone just passed and still in the running.  
Marquis—Do not propose to be beat.  
Hanley—Sent us \$25. Hanley is always on hand with the funds and it is money that makes the mare go.  
Paul—This is not the one that saw the light on the Damascus Road, but on the road near Vibank.



**Warm, dry feet**  
**Guaranteed**  
**or money**  
**refunded**  
Let us send  
you our  
Catalogue



**LUMBERSOLE**  
Ideal for  
Winter and Spring  
wear. Fully protect  
from cold and damp.  
**BOOTS**  
DELIVERED FREE PRICES

Men's Best Quality 2 Bk. Style, as cut; Sizes, 6-12 \$2.00  
2 Bk. Style, all ages; Sizes, 3-12, men or women \$1.75  
Children's 2 Buckle; Sizes 6-2, all ages 3 to 10 \$1.35

**\$1.75** SAME  
AS CUT  
DELIVERED FREE

**BRITISH** **MADE**

**Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.**  
134½ Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

**The Brunswick**  
Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large pool rooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

**Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day**

**THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED"** columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

### U.F.A. Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 19

for excessive freight charges were taken up and pushed through to completion where the information asked for was forthcoming. In some instances the work was started, but when the complainant was written to for further information, no answer was received, and in instances such as these no further steps were taken. Information relative to the working of the Noxious Weeds Act was sent out to enquiring members and efforts made to assist whenever possible along the lines of work of this kind.

Several complaints relative to agreements with machinery companies were received. Some have been satisfactorily settled and some are still under way. In any event, the need of some uniform agreement is daily becoming more apparent and at the same time a little more courtesy on the part of some of the men sent out by the machine companies would probably result in less friction and in an earlier settlement of the claims.

At the request of the unions whose members were badly affected by the railway strike, several efforts were made to assist in the settlement of this unfortunate labor trouble, the method adopted being that of appealing to the members of the government, pointing out the hardships which could be traced to the strike and asking for speedy intervention.

#### Cheaper Lumber

Several unions were supplied with the names of lumber firms who would be prepared to deal direct with the farmers, and as a result more than one car was brought in by the members at a reduction in the price quoted by local dealers. The same thing is true of fence posts, and as a result of work in this direction, it was possible for some of the farmers living in districts where timber is scarce to get their posts at a considerably reduced price.

Complaints were made to the railway commission on the excessive express charges on live stock between local points, this at the instance of members who had suffered therefrom. The central office acted as a go-between in settling disputes with railway companies in the matter of settlements of

agreements for the purchase of rights-of-way and borrow pits, and effected some settlements.

Considerable assistance was rendered during July and August in placing farm help, a number of harvesters being sent direct from the information office in Winnipeg as a result of the work done by the U.F.A.

Information relative to some closed leases now secured at the request of members, and this matter is still under consideration. Several unions were supplied with information relative to the building of farmers' elevators and the by-laws necessary for the government of the company. There has been the usual long line of complaints relative to stock being killed on the track. Although in every instance the matter was taken up with the claims department of the different railways, nothing definite has been accomplished in any one instance, and it is probable that nothing ever will be accomplished until the railway act is made more workable.

These are a few of the matters which have been taken up and which have been drawn at random from the files, and there are many more; but probably enough has been given to show that the central office is an important factor in many ways and that the officers of the U.F.A. are striving to be of every possible assistance to the members.

#### Thanks for Assistance

It would not be proper for me to conclude the report without thanking all the officers of the U.F.A. for their kind assistance during the past year, also for the help given by our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide, and by the officers of The Grain Growers' Grain company. Without such help a large portion of the work which has been accomplished would never have been started, and therefore the assistance is doubly appreciated.

In concluding, let me again refer to our need of organization, to our need for united effort and to appeal for your assistance in making the year 1912 the most successful and the most effective in the history of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Thanking you for your kind consideration, I am, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
EDWARD J. FREAM,  
Secretary.

### VELVET CREAM

The wealthiest, most particular and discriminating people on earth use the dining-car service of the great Canadian Pacific R. R., with its ocean-to-ocean trains, and that is why Tubular-made cream alone is served and satisfies the management of that railroad.

It costs them more money, and Mr. John McFadyen's dairy at Parkburg, Sask., with a Tubular at the head of it, gets the benefit in big profits.

The great New York Central R. R. gets Tubular cream for its dining cars from Mr. Geo. H. Sweet, East Aurora, N. Y., and both the railroad company and Mr. Sweet profit from the velvety Tubular cream.

### THE SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators MAKE GREATEST PROFITS

for the keenest, best informed dairy-men everywhere. They know they must have Tubulars to get perfect cream and to get it all. Disk-filled or otherwise complicated separators lose cream, spoil its quality and give what is termed a "metallic" or "disky" flavor to it.

Dairy Tubulars contain no disks or other contraptions and produce velvety cream of perfect flavor which brings fancy prices.

Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim twice as clean, wear longer and run easier.

If it's not a Sharples it's not a Tubular, and you are not getting all the profits. Write for Catalog 842

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
TORONTO, CANADA WINNIPEG, CANADA

### "Profits 1912"

A Booklet showing the high dividends being paid to Policyholders of The Great-West Life under Policies maturing this year.

These results are unequalled, having regard to the low premiums charged for insurance by

**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**  
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

1912 CALENDARS—Free on Request—while they last

### STAY! AT THE SEYMOUR HOTEL

When in Winnipeg  
Cor. MARKET and KING STREETS  
RATE \$1.50 PER DAY  
FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS  
Phone Garry 2242 JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

### FARMERS!

Do you want to Sell that Farm?

If so just drop us a line and we will send you descriptive blank to fill in, when we will do the balance. We have the best kind of American, Eastern and Old Country connection.

**TRUMPOUR & CO., Real Estate**  
Farm and City Properties  
Empress Block, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## NURSERY STOCK BARGAINS

D. W. BUCHANAN, of the Buchanan Nursery Company, St. Charles, Manitoba, has decided to retire from the nursery business. Under the management of Mr. Buchanan these nurseries have acquired a country-wide reputation for the quality and hardiness of their stock. All stock sold has been propagated by themselves from their own mother stock in their own ground. This has made the reputation of the firm.

The Buchanan Nursery Company has always known what it was selling. It has always sold the best. There is today no better stock in Western Canada.

The A. Mitchell Nursery Company, Limited, of Coaldale and Lacombe, Alberta, has, by a stroke of rare good fortune, been able to secure this splendid stock; but it must be taken off the grounds in a very limited time. This is the reason for this compelling offer at prices never before seen in this Western country.

#### COLLECTION NO. 1

##### SMALL FRUITS—Price \$10

Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	6
Black Currants	6
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4

#### COLLECTION NO. 2

##### SHADE TREES—Price \$5

Man. Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10

#### COLLECTION NO. 3

##### FARM SHELTER BELT—Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.

There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 3 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

CASH WITH ORDER. WE PAY EXPRESS. Send for our Catalogue, we have plenty of other things

**THE A. MITCHELL NURSERY COMPANY, LTD.**

Lacombe and Coaldale

Head Office: Coaldale, Alta.

#### COLLECTION NO. 3 Continued

Man. Maple (Box Elder) Seedlings	300
Willow, Cuttings	300
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row—

Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

#### COLLECTION NO. 4

##### Perennials for the Flower Garden—Price \$5

Paeonies	2
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Clove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20

#### COLLECTION NO. 5

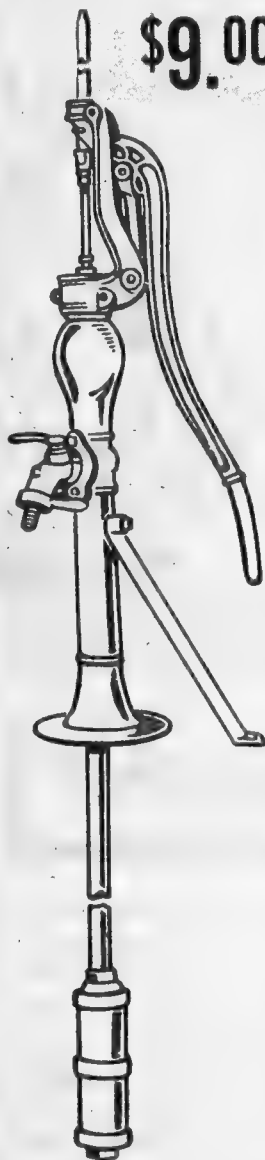
##### FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN—Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100



# Mr. Grain Grower! Read This!

YOU have been paying entirely too much for your pumps. You know it, and we know it. If you will look through any catalogue issued by any one of the American mail order houses, you will find that you can pay duty on the retail price, plus the local freight from Chicago, and then save from 15 to 25 per cent. over any quotation you have been able to get heretofore on the Canadian market. We are trying to overcome this condition for you, and we ask you to look over the description and prices of these three lines which we illustrate, and then write us for our catalogue.



## \$9.00 Premier

**Heavy Anti-Freezing Hand or Power Force Pump with Brass-lined Cylinder.**

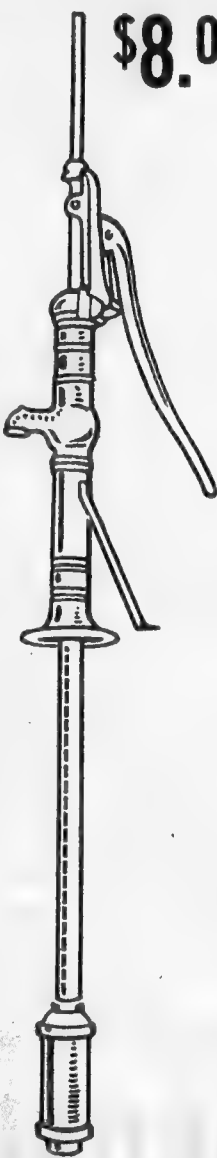
This pump is made strong and durable for hard usage, and is especially adapted for tubular wells or drive wells. Has revolving top. Is attached to stock of main body. Can be used in any depth wells up to 200 ft.

The slide bar works through bushing. The packing nut is extra heavy and large. Back outlet is tapped with 1 1/4 inch pipe. This pump is especially adapted for use with Pump Jacks, Gasoline Engines or Wind Mills. Has cock spout so that water can be forced in tank or discharged at spout. Back of spout tapped for 1 1/4 inch pipe. We can furnish this Pump without the cock spout for \$1.00 less than prices as stated below. This Pump the same as all our Pumps is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Approximate weight, 110 lbs.

C1, 3 inch, brass lined cylinder, 1 1/4 in. pipe \$9.00  
C2, 3 1/2 in., brass lined cylinder, 1 1/4 in. pipe \$10.00  
C3, 4 inch, brass lined cylinder, 2 in. pipe \$11.00

### OUR PUMP GUARANTEE

We guarantee our line of pumps to be equal to those sold by any house in Canada and the price to be much lower, and we will replace any of our pumps not satisfactory free of cost.



## \$8.00 Jumbo

**Anti-Freezing Stock Pump for Hand or Power use with Brass-lined Cylinder.**

This is the Pump that you have been looking for to get lots of water and it takes place of cumbersome wooden Pump. It is well proportioned and durable. Can be used in wells to depth of 100 ft. by lowering cylinder to water. This is a regular closed top set length with brass lined cylinder and is very substantial for either power or hand use. It being a closed top prevents stones and dirt from falling into the top. Works very easily and is guaranteed to satisfy. Has large spout which permits free flow of a large volume of water.

Cap and lever are revolving, allowing handle to be placed in any position. Weight about 100 lbs.

C4, 4 in., brass lined cylinder, for 2 inch pipe \$10.00

C5, 3 1/2 in., brass lined cylinder, for 1 1/4 inch pipe \$9.00

C6, 3 inch, brass lined cylinder, for 1 1/4 inch pipe \$8.00

The days of the windmill are over. Our pumping engine will pump water from any well, besides doing the other light chores around the house and barn. Catalog sent free on request.



## \$4.50 Perfection

**Anti-Freezing Lift Pump**

Good reliable pump for use in shallow wells or cisterns to a depth of 50 ft. Wells deeper than 50 ft. it will be necessary to lower the cylinder. This pump is well built and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

The cylinder is made of iron, bored perfectly true and polished. Shipped complete with 7 ft. set length. Average weight, 80 lbs. Has reversible top so that handle may be swung in any direction.

C9, with 3 in. iron cylinder, 1 1/4 pipe \$4.50

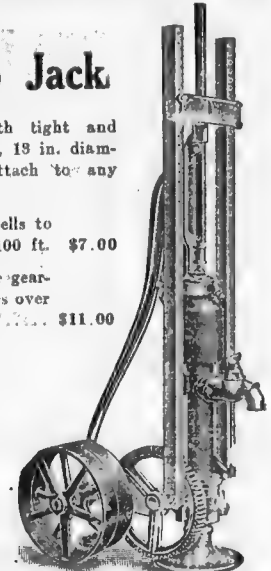
C10, with 3 1/2 in. iron cylinder, 1 1/4 pipe \$5.00

## Pump Jack

Fitted with tight and loose pulleys, 19 in. diameter, will attach to any pump.

No. 1, for wells to depth of 100 ft. \$7.00

No. 2, double geared, for wells over 100 ft. \$11.00



**C. S. JUDSON CO., 150 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## Official Report

Continued from Page 14

genuine promoters would be unable to secure a charter for a line, as these paper charters and roads already granted are the means of preventing other lines from being built; and,

"Whereas many railway companies are continually seeking power to build new lines, while they have not finished construction or even commenced construction of many of the charters they have already secured, thereby working a hardship upon the settlers who may have gone into the country on account of the inducements held out by talk of the new railroad; and,

"Whereas development of the country is retarded by such roads not being built in the time specified in the charters;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the governments, Dominion and provincial, be petitioned to cease granting charters to railway companies unless the application for the charter is accompanied by a deposit or bond which shall be forfeited if the line is not constructed within the time specified, and further that no new charter be granted to any railway company now in business until the lines for which they already hold charters are built and in operation, or the charters for same have been cancelled, as it is only by action such as this that these companies will be brought to time."

### Sale of Indian Lands

Mr. Wilson moved and Mr. Berg seconded:—"Whereas, we fear that the portion of the Wabamun Indian Reserve, No. 113, which is to be offered for sale in the near future may fall into the hands of speculators and thus hamper the progress of our settlement;

"Resolved, that the government be urged to sell the aforesaid land to bona fide settlers in parcels not to exceed 320 acres, and further that each purchaser be required to do similar duties, both as regards residence and other improvements, as are now required of homesteaders." Carried.

A resolution relating to newspapers was laid on the table after a brief discussion.

### Duty on Cattle

Mr. Allan moved and Mr. Sorensen seconded, "Resolved, that the Dominion government be urged to take into immediate consideration the question of allowing cattle to be imported free of duty to allow farmers to purchase cattle from places in the United States where feed is scarce." Carried.

A resolution relating to loose wire was laid on the table while one dealing with the publishing of the official circulars was by request of the mover, Mr. Lively, withdrawn.

### Government Grants

Mr. Jackman moved and Mr. Bower seconded:—"That the government be asked to increase the grant paid to the association;

as owing to our growth our usefulness to the government in many ways, educational and otherwise, has considerably increased and will increase more in the future." Carried.

### Trades and Labor Council

Mr. Sorensen moved and Mr. Boissevain seconded, "That the U.F.A. extend an invitation to the Trades and Labor Council of Canada to send a representative to our annual convention. Also that the general secretary be asked to correspond with the Trades and Labor Council to learn their views on questions of the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall, and, if possible, to obtain their co-operation in pressing our demand on the government." Carried.

The secretary presented his report of his conference with the executive of the Trades and Labor Council.

Mr. Campbell moved and Mr. Morland seconded, "That the president, secretary and J. Quinsey be a committee to confer with the Trades and Labor Council in accordance with the recommendations made in the report, and that the report presented by the secretary be adopted." Carried.

### Flour Mill

Mr. Allan moved and Mr. Comer seconded, "That the U.F.A. consider the practicability of building and operating a flour mill of suitable capacity for dealing with the milling trade of Alberta, such scheme to be financed by members of the U.F.A., under much the same conditions as the G. G. G. Company." Carried.

The secretary also received instructions to present all resolutions received on this subject to the unions for consideration.

A resolution relating to a per capita tax for organization purposes was laid on the table.

### Pound District

Mr. Echford moved and Mr. Macumber seconded, "Whereas, the Pound District Ordinance is not workable in districts where mixed farming is carried on and where there is, and likely to be for some considerable time, unfenced land making good pasture;

"Whereas, domestic cattle and horses other than entire, should be permitted to take advantage of such open pasture;

"Whereas, the forming of a pound district under the present Ordinance makes all cattle and horses not on their owner's land, or under his control, liable to be impounded;

"Resolved, that to more easily claim compensation for damages done to fenced crops, and to restrict the running at large of entire animals and swine, the Pound Ordinance be altered or amended to permit of the establishment of a pound, as a means of settling, with the minimum of expense and ill-feeling, all claims for damages done by stock, without restricting the range of domestic cattle and horses other than entire." Carried.

Continued on Page 27



# The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

## THE CLEANING OF THE TEMPLE

The body is the temple of the Spirit;  
The dwelling place where it abides to do

Its work and learn the lesson taught by Jesus,  
To grow, evolve, proclaim life. Tell me who  
Art thou that dares to desecrate this temple,  
And bid the lawless passions, lust and strife,  
With their companions, ply nefarious business,  
And profane the sacred home of life.

Arise and drive them forth with holy purpose,  
Cleanse the fair temple and be master there,  
And let the golden sunshine of love's goodness  
Flow through and purify polluted air.  
Then shall the veil that hides from thee God's glory  
Be lifted, and before His altar, there,  
You shall commune and taste His wondrous knowledge  
And God shall dwell within His "House of Prayer."

## PAPER BAG COOKERY

I am glad to see that so many women are interested in the paper bag cookery. While, of course, it is in its infancy, there is not the slightest doubt that once the women have mastered the actual handling of the bags it will be found to be a thoroughly satisfactory process of cooking meats, etc. Retaining all the flavor and juices within the bag tends to make the meat more delicate in flavor, more nutritious and very much more easy of digestion. For delicate invalids I feel assured that the paper bag cookery would render the meats more palatable than grilled over the open fire. The sample bags will be sent out this week, and I would like to have a report from each user as to the success obtained, in this their first attempt at the latest method of cooking.

Dear Mary Ford:—The many good things in The Guide have finally made me take notice of myself, and to see the many things that are lacking to make a progressive woman and to make me wonder if there is a farmer or a farmer's wife in all Canada, especially Western Canada, who can read The Guide week after week without feeling a desire to throttle the enemy of their prosperity.

Such articles as "The confession of a managing editor" and Daniel F. Boissevain's "Confession of a correspondent," published in The Guide of Jan. 10, should call forth such an army of co-workers that would put the trusts and combines out of existence.

Power at the ballot box rests with the majority and majority over the interests we could have were it not for the lack of that quality that stands for, do and dare, rather do and bear the consequences. Often the consequences are feared, and too often a willingness to be bribed is manifest. What is needed to counteract such evil is the full force of "When a woman wills she wills," for when it touches a vital part of her existence she usually wills to do what is right. Read again the appeal to "Grasp your opportunities and work them."

I have always considered myself interested in all leading questions of advancement for the people, and particularly the half without representation. I have tried to keep up with passing events, honestly thinking that I was doing my part by simply taking an interest, always excusing myself from action because I was a busy woman. I would snatch the time and read what others were doing, how I longed to do something worth while. My pulse would quicken when I read of the possibilities of concentrated effort.

Those were enthusiastic meetings I held all by myself, and always ended with no one benefitted or encouraged. After each wave of desire I would settle down to my home work to await the results of other people's activities, secretly hoping to land in the midst of the good times I so much longed for. Women of the West, does not all this appear a little

familiar. Have you not passed through the same experience?

It is time we put aside our excuses, neglect if necessary some of the thousand and one things we are doing every day, for in reality we ourselves get the greatest pleasure in being a household drudge. If you do not agree with me on this statement try leaving off some of the work you are doing, see who will notice it, or be discomforted most, you or the family.

How do we appear before the world? Are we ignorant of the pressing needs? I think not, for we are in the best of schools—the school of active life.

Are we incapable? No, for is it not our capabilities that is helping to build this great west? What then? Are we selfish? That, to my mind, is also impossible, for we are giving willingly of our best selves for the good of others.

What we really need is a better knowledge of ourselves and of each other, so that we may know where to find the best "and strong" women, that we may send them to present our cause before those whom we are anxious to help and who can help us infinitely more.

It is time we were acting, and a good starting point would be to sign the vote given us by The Guide as to whether we favor votes for women, and send it in at once. Is it nothing to us that a great fight is on to right the wrongs against



7270 Blouse with Front Closing for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

7270 Blouse with Front Closing, 7270 WITH OR WITHOUT CHEMISSETTE, WITH THREE-QUARTER OR ELBOW SLEEVES

The blouse with sailor collar and laced at the front is a new and attractive one, especially adapted to girls' and small women. This one is made of white corduroy with the chemisette of baby Irish lace. The material is a favorite and a practical one and the blouse very charming in effect, but the model is good for all waisting materials and for the entire dress as well as for the separate blouse. It can be made from silk, velveteen and the like and from washable materials with equal success. The chemisette can be used or omitted, as liked, and it can be finished with or without a stock collar.

The blouse is made in one piece. The front edges are hemmed and laced together over a lap. The sailor collar is joined to the neck edge. To whatever length the sleeves are cut they are finished with cuffs. When the chemisette is used it is adjusted under the blouse and closed at the back.

For the 16 year size will be required 2½ yards of material 27, 1½ yards 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette.

The pattern, No. 7270, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. .... Size .....  
Name .....  
Address .....

the people, reforms being wrought as far reaching as eternity? Must we be recorded in history as a mixed population with undeveloped intellect?

Grant Mary Ford's construction of our apathy is right, that we are well content with husband and home. Can anything reflect more shame on our womanhood and sense of justice than to appear as if we have no wrongs to redress.

If no one has taken action before now, the purpose of presenting our cause before the United Farmers of Alberta at Edmonton is lost for this year, but need we lose all of nineteen-twelve? I wish I could hear an emphatic NO from every reader. Then let us rally to the call made by Daniel F. Boissevain to the men. Let every woman read the call for herself, and take the same position, using the same lubricating fluid, applied in the same way, so that we may be sure of a greater hold-on power. Now for the long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together for votes for women and the gospel of The Grain Growers' Guide.

I have been trying to devise some plan by which the women in each of the three provinces may become better known to each other. Also, that the three united bodies might become auxiliary, with some leading woman's club of Canada.

How shall we get a start? Great things often grow from small beginnings. So let us take heart. A call for volunteers in each province to act as secretary, to receive and answer such letters as may reach her, to agitate through The Guide



7271 Girl's Dress, 6 to 10 years.

## GIRL'S DRESS, 7271

WITH OR WITHOUT SEPARATE GUMPE The dress that can be worn either with or without a guimpe is available at all seasons. This one is made in that way and has an additional advantage of being both smart and simple. The trimming portions are arranged in a quite individual and unusual manner yet they involve no difficulties. The shoulder edges of the sleeves are overlapped, and overlapped edges are essentially new. In the illustration the dress is made of a light weight wool material but it will be found just as desirable for the washable ones. The guimpe being quite separate can be of any preferred material.

The dress consists of blouse and skirt portions. The blouse is made with separate fronts and backs that are cut in one with the sleeves and joined over the shoulders, the trimming portions being arranged under them. The front is trimmed in harmony and the blouse is joined to a belt. The skirt is straight and pleated and the closing is made at the back. The separate guimpe is a simple one, fitted by means of darts at the front. It is faced with all-over lace to form the yoke and includes two-piece sleeves, the lower portions of which are made of lace.

For the 8 year size will be required 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 1¾ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 27 for the trimming portion. 1 yard 36 and ¾ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for the guimpe.

The pattern, No. 7271, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, and 10 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. .... Size .....  
Name .....  
Address .....

the need of writing letters of inquiries and suggestions, and after getting better acquainted and collecting ideas and learning the needs of an organization, we might proceed to organize. It seems better to radiate from a centre, then to await the slow process of local organization in order to demand a centre, while the question of ways and means no doubt can be met. The first step is to become acquainted. Let each province strive to become the pioneer power in uniting the women of the West to stand for what is her right and duty.

To show my good faith I will volunteer to act as secretary for Alberta until we receive other volunteers, or such a time that the office may be officially filled. Women of Alberta, do not hold back, let us have a shower of suggestions so that we may have an overwhelming success to report through The Guide.

(Mrs.) LOUISE LANGSTON.  
Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

Dear Mrs. Louise Langston:—There will be a great message for the women of the West in the next issue, so be sure and see that you get your copy at the earliest possible moment.

## KIND WORDS

"What silences we keep year after year With those who are most near to us and dear;

We live beside each other day by day, And speak of myriad things, but seldom say

The full, sweet word that lies within our reach Beneath the common ground of common speech.

Then out of sight and out of reach they go, These dear familiar friends who loved us so;

And, sitting in the shadows they have left, Alone with loneliness and sore bereft, We think with vain regret of some kind word

That once we might have said and they have heard."

—James Russell Lowell.

## KANSAS MOTHERS TO VOTE

There are four thousand women in Kansas City who will not be found unprepared to receive the right of suffrage next fall if the amendment carries, says the Kansas City Star. In the Mothers' Extension Club, organized primarily to bring the mothers into closer contact with the methods of teaching and caring for their children in the public schools, these four thousand women are planning to delve into the municipal and State and national questions to prepare themselves for full citizenship.

The Mothers' Extension Club was organized by Prof. M. E. Pearson, superintendent of the schools of Kansas City, Kas. Believing that the mothers should assist the teachers in preparing the children for useful lives, Prof. Pearson asked the women to organize. With the announcement of each meeting, Prof. Pearson sends out a list of subjects for discussion pertaining to the care of the children.

## The Club's First Meeting

The club is so large that it has been divided into thirty-three divisions, and

## NEW PATTERN SERVICE

We are giving our readers a new and improved pattern service, and we would ask our lady readers to state the date of the paper in which the pattern appears, so that there will be no confusion. This will only be necessary for a few weeks. To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide. Our new patterns will surely delight the women on our Western farms.



## A MARTYR TO INDIGESTION Cured by MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"I have been a martyr to indigestion," says Mrs. Ross, who is now cured, and enjoying good health, thanks to the curative power of Mother Seigel's Syrup. In her recent letter, Mrs. Hannah Ross, of Culloden, Queens Co., Prince Edward Isle, says:—"I suffered most severe pains after eating, with headache and sleeplessness. I was often seized with giddiness and had severe pains in my back. After food there was a windy fulness in my stomach and I felt like vomiting, but could not. This went on for some time and I tried many remedies, but they did me no good."

There are hundreds of medicines which you may take for indigestion, but if you are wise, you will take the one remedy which has been more successful than all others in curing this complaint. Mrs. Ross tells you, from experience, what that medicine is. "My case seemed hopeless," she says, "until one day I was persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I persevered with the Syrup, and to-day I am a cured woman."

Troubles always come to people who do not digest their food! When you do not digest it, the food in your stomach turns sour, and gives off gases which poison your blood, and impure blood affects every part of your body. You may have pains in the stomach, headaches, biliousness, constipation, low spirits and morbid ideas; and you are not likely to sleep well at night!

But if you want to digest food, and thus clear away or prevent all such troubles, you must restore your stomach and liver to working order. This you will do, quickly and surely, if you take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This world-famed remedy, made of curative extracts of roots, barks and leaves, tones up the stomach and stimulates the liver in a marvellous way. Try it yourself.

eleven meeting places are required for each division. The subdivisions meet in the school building in their district.

At the first meeting the speakers discussed these subjects:

Habit formation, habits of dress, thought, conduct, eating. On the theory that "character is a bundle of habits," the club intends to co-operate with the teachers in causing the children to form good habits.

Distribution of time and amount of work. The women decided to teach their children and cause them to form the habit of properly dividing working time and playing time.

Associations and companions, looking to the selection of proper companions for their children.

### A Club for Fathers, Too

A fathers' club is the next thing Prof. Pearson plans to form, for the benefit of the teachers, the children and the fathers themselves.

### THE TENDER WIFE

There is nothing that appeals more to a man than a sweet-tender woman—one who will be gently sympathetic with him, enter fully into his joys and sorrows, and show him how she appreciates his efforts to make her happy and comfortable. A man loves tenderness, and it shows itself in a hundred little ways.

If he has a fault he desires to, but cannot get rid of, she will not rate and scold him, but she will speak to him gently and patiently, pointing out to him that he is allowing that small besetting sin to get the better of him. If he is a really good man, and worthy of such a woman's love, he will do his utmost to conquer the bad habit so as to please her.

If he is out of sorts, the tender wife will not grumble and tell him to pull himself together, but she will be sympathetic without "fussing" over him, and do her best to please him and to minister to his wants. In all sorts of things her tender heart will reveal the sweetness of her nature. She will be constantly inquiring how his work is progressing. His disappointments will be her disappointments, and his joys her joys. If hard times come along, how splendidly she will meet the situation and set to make the best of things! She will not turn round on her partner, and blame him for not having work—no; on the

contrary, she will say something like this: "Never mind, dear, you have done your best. We must look hopefully for a bright future, and see where we can economize. I'll help you all I can." One can imagine what a husband's feelings must be when he hears such words of love and hope as these.

Then the really tender wife will always be sweet and gracious to her partner's friends when they drop in for a chat and a smoke. She won't complain of the tobacco smoke or find fault with them if they leave footmarks behind them; if they forget to wipe their boots before entering the room; and then, too, she will always be loving and patient with children if she has any, and if not, she will extend some of her love and kindness towards the little ones of her neighbors.

The tender wife will remember to have a little gift ready or some surprise prepared for her husband on his birthday and on the anniversary of the wedding-day. Indeed, her overflowing heart will prompt her to do everything that will bring happiness to her good man, and their married life will be sure to be full of happiness.

If you wish to be a happy wife make tenderness your bosom friend, patience your wise counsellor, and love your mainstay.

### IN THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS

"I was feeling something awful. Doctor clean gave me up, and then she come round, and she says, 'Don't you be beat, my dear. You just worry through it,' and I just did."

The mill-girl and her companion clattered on down the street, and I heard no more; but this fragment of conversation left me food for reflection, for here is a mission, a special aim in life, for those who want to be of use in the world to go about speaking cheering words, implanting courage in other hearts from which your influence has banished fears and woe.

There is plenty of room and scope in the world for "encouragers." That special virtue need never rust out for lack of use, for as we go on through the days we are always happening on some one or other in need of a word of praise or appreciation to help them on their way.

### Room for "Encouragers"

Well, don't let the opportunity slip. Rather do as the American poet suggests: "When you see a man in woe, Walk right up and say 'Hullo!'"

But, somehow, I am afraid, with most of us the first inclination is to pass by on the other side. Sorrow is not attractive. The person who has lost heart, and who is depressed and gloomy, is not the kind of companion that we feel any natural inclination for.

"Oh, I can't go and see Miss Smith!" we say. "She does nothing but grumble. So depressing, you know. I felt quite unhappy after I got home last time I went to see her."

And perhaps this is quite true. The poor old lady had nothing but a string of complaints to give to us. There is no entertainment or mental refreshment to be got out of her conversation.

But perhaps she gets some good out of our visits. Perhaps when she has poured out all those complaints, some of them die away on the air forgotten, for speech often eases the heavy-hearted.

Perhaps, too, some cheerful word of yours or mine may ring in her ears, even now coming to her memory again and again until it really enters her heart.

### Making our Mark

We may not be clever, or rich, or influential; but I am sure most of us, if we are optimistic and encouraging, will make our mark in the world.

It seems to me that each person who goes through life helping others to look on the bright side is like a little sun.

The sun's warming influence clears away the clouds, and, drying the rain-drops, brings into prominence all the beauties of the landscape. Flowers blossom, fruits ripen, and the birds sing.

And the optimistic person in much the same way is able to banish the mists of melancholy and discontent which obscure the minds of her friends.

So when you meet a depressed person try to plant courage and sow the seeds of cheerfulness in his soul-garden. They may blossom in spite of the poor soil (for we sow and water, but God giveth the increase), and if they come to fruit surely the trouble we have taken will be well repaid.—Beach Telling.

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3 1/4 x 5 1/4 and 4 x 5.....	25c " of 6	50c " "	75c " "
5x7.....	45c " of 6	95c " "	\$1.50 " "
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POST CARDS from your own Negatives, 50c per dozen			

"I know it is early morning,  
And hope is calling aloud,  
And your heart is afire with youth's desire  
To hurry along with the crowd;  
But linger a bit by the roadside,  
And lend a hand by the way—  
'Tis a curious fact, that a generous act  
Brings leisure and luck to a day.

I know it is almost evening,  
But the twilight hour is long,  
If you listen and heed each cry of 'need  
You can right full many a wrong;  
For when we have finished a journey  
—We shall all look back and say,  
'On life's long mile there was nothing  
worth while  
But the good we did by the way.'"  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

**Chocolate Mold.**—Four ounces of chocolate, one ounce of castor sugar, one ounce of leaf gelatine, one pint of milk, and a dash of vanilla. Soak the gelatine in one or two tablespoonfuls of milk, and boil the remainder with the chocolate. When perfectly smooth, stir in the sugar and gelatine; add vanilla essence to taste; let the mixture cool a little and then pour it into one large or several small molds. Turn out when set. This is a delicious sweet.

**Herring Savory.**—Take six or eight fresh herrings, clean them, cut off the heads and fins, and take out the backbone. Lay them flat on the table and dry them. Pepper and salt them, roll them and place in a pie-dish. Put over them twelve peppercorns, six bay leaves, and six cloves. Bake them in a moderate oven. When partly done, pour off the liquid, and let them brown.

**Sausages in Batter.**—Get a pound of sausages, prick them with a fork, and place them in a deep pie-dish well buttered. Make a batter as follows: Mix three tablespoonfuls of flour and a good pinch of salt with a little milk to a smooth paste with a wooden spoon; then add gradually the rest of a pint of milk, three well-beaten eggs, and one ounce of oiled butter. Beat all well together, and pour the mixture over the sausages. Bake in a rather slow oven for an hour. Send some good brown gravy and a dish of mashed potatoes to table with this, and it makes a nice plain dinner with very little trouble in the cooking.

**Orange Fritters.**—Take six tablespoonfuls of flour, half a pint of milk, one egg, and three oranges. Break the egg in a basin and beat it well; add the six tablespoonfuls of flour and the milk by degrees; beat all well together to a smooth batter. Peel the oranges and cut them into slices; remove the pips. Have plenty of nice hot fat in the frying-pan, put in a little of the batter, and when set lay a slice of orange in the middle; fry it a delicate brown, and then turn it over and fry the other side. Place the fritters on a hot dish, and serve with castor sugar. These are very nice and inexpensive.

They had never stayed in a big hotel before, but both Jenkinson and his wife enjoyed it. No half-measures for them—they went the whole-hog, and missed nothing that was going.

"We'll have dinner here to-night, dear," said Jenkinson, as they discovered

a new dining-room in the hotel. "Waiter!"

"Yes-sir!" And the white-fronted one dashed forward.

"We want dinner," said Jenkinson. "Dinner for two."

"Certainly, sir. Which will you have, table d'hôte or a la carte?"

That puzzled Jenkinson. But he was not the man to show ignorance. For a moment he pondered, but only for a moment.

"What d'you think, dear?" he said, calmly. "Oh, hang the expense! Waiter, you can bring us some of each!"

It was cold outside and warm within. He was hungry and tired and needed a meal. But she kept him standing while she showed her knowledge of scientific charity by a catechism that searched all the corners, light and dark, of his past. At last she decided he was a "worthy case."

"My servants are busy and I can't get you anything to eat, but here is a nickel for you," she said, as a benevolence fairly oozed from her countenance. "Now I would like to know exactly what you intend to do with this money?"

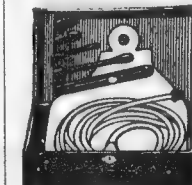
"Well," as he bowed low in thanks, "I was contemplating the purchase of an automobile. But if I bought that I wouldn't have anything left to buy gasoline with. So I think I will invest in a schooner. I can navigate that myself."

The fact that many millers claim their flour to be as good as Gold Drop is one proof that Gold Drop is a mighty good flour

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Write us and mention your wants.  
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# "Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

## MOTTO:

Love the birds first and all things shall be added.

Love will sharpen your eyes and ears and guide you to the right spot at the right time.

## UNCLE WEST'S MESSAGE

My dear Nephews and Nieces:—I had an interesting lot of letters from many of my boys and girls, telling me all about their dogs. Many of them speak of their dogs meeting them on their return from school in the afternoon. One lad closed his letter by describing his bantam chickens. Mildred says that sometimes her dog is away all night, and comes home in the morning very muddy. Home is the best place for both people and dogs during the night. If a dog should have that habit in the country, and some chickens had been stolen or killed, the dog not at home would be suspected of doing the mischief. Glen speaks of his dog that is broken to haul an express wagon. I hope Glen is always kind to him, and does not over-drive him. Some boys unfortunately think it is manly to beat their dogs, if they do not do exactly as they are told. If dogs could only drive boys before a red wagon and let them know how it seems to haul a heavy load uphill and be whipped and yelled at to go faster, the boy would get a useful lesson. It is well to sometimes put ourselves in the other fellow's place. Here is a boy whose name is Leo who has a dog named Nell, but Nell showed very poor judgment in "picking a fight with another dog." The time is near at hand when the boys and girls may profitably turn their attention to having gardens, and it is such fun having pansies all your very own. Pansies as beautiful as any owned in your town. One club sends a lot of very interesting letters. Netta says that the club has lately had an election of officers and that some time she hoped to hold an office. Teachers who make a feature of electing are giving the children something towards the elections of the members that cannot be found in Regents Courts, and of great value in after life. Children may forget their geography, but experience in club meetings will ever remain in the tablets of their memory. President William Brown Bagley, of one Progressive club, says that he had a serious time selecting the club colors, but does not describe them. He compliments the secretary, who, by the way, is named Helen, and speaks of harmony among the members. This is another point of value which a club has for children, that of learning to work together, and learning to observe the wish of others and not to be a bore. Here is a letter which I like very much because the boy has shown such thoughtfulness. It reads, "I do not take your paper The Grain Growers' Guide. Mother is sick, and father is feeling bad, and I do not like to bother him about the money." While it is true that we try to put The Grain Growers' Guide into the hands of as many children as possible, yet this lad expresses a frankness and a candor that is truly touching, at least to Uncle West, for he well remembers the pangs of doing without things he saw his comrades have.

Thomas Thurlow is much interested in the chipmunks and their pretty tails, he sees them when going to and returning from school. Have any of my nieces and nephews heard the story told by the Indians about how the chipmunk got his stripes? Now, boys and girls, hurry up, I want to hear from more of you.

Your own

UNCLE WEST.

## THE WONDERFUL THINGS A DOG WILL DO FOR ITS MASTER

If we have dogs or cats, or pigeons, they must look to us for their food and proper

treatment. The little trouble they give us is well repaid by the love they show us and the faithful way in which they serve us and take care of us.

What a splendid companion a dog is! He will guard your life if you are attacked. He will hunt for you. He will run errands for you if you train him. He will swim rivers to get to you. He will play with you. He will do anything but speak to you. Even that he tries his best to do, and you can get to understand one another quite well by practice. It is good for you to have a dog about the house, and it is good for the dog to be there.

All the dogs were wild once. They belonged to the same family as the wolf and the fox and jackal, as we have already seen. And the funny thing is that if we left the dogs to themselves they would become wild animals again. As we have already seen, there are dogs on an island off the coast of Ireland which are really little wolves.

An Eskimo dog which draws a sledge to-day probably had a wolf for its father. Some of the American Indians have dogs which are related in this way to the prairie wolves. The dogs used in India for hunting are, as a rule, the wild dogs made tame. Australia has thousands and thousands of wild dogs, called dingoes, just as it had long before white men first saw the land.

## All Dogs Were Once Wild and Would go Wild if Left to Themselves

It is wonderful to think that the great St. Bernard and the Newfoundland and the mastiff, and the tiny pug and poodle, come from dogs which were once wild as wolves. Yet it is so, and to-day you can hardly tell the difference between the strong Hungarian sheep-dog and the wild wolf from which he is descended. And, as we have been saying, all the tame dogs would go wild again if left to themselves. Some tame dogs were left on Robinson Crusoe's island, and nobody went there for thirty years. The dogs had become quite wild. They hunted just like wolves, and they had forgotten how to bark. Wild dogs rarely bark—they howl. These dogs now did the same, and it was not until they got used to men that they remembered that they ought to bark.

A few years ago two dogs at Nottingham lost their owners, so they made homes for themselves in a field outside the town. They hunted sheep and lambs in the neighborhood, and did great damage, just as the wild dogs in India and Africa and Australia do. They had to be shot. They looked just like wolves, so much had they changed during the few months in which they had lived the life of wild dogs. Each country has its own type of dog, but in England we get them all. For this is the best country in the world for dogs.

## How Dogs Help to Carry on the Work of Other Countries

The great Newfoundland, of which we are so proud, is simply a beast of burden in its native land. It has to draw heavy loads, and gets very little food, and that of the poorest sort. The Eskimo dog, which some people have as pets in this country, is another which is a hard worker in the frozen North. It draws heavy sledges over the snow and ice, and has to live through the winter on such poor food as its master cannot eat. In some European countries, too, dogs have to work. In Holland and Belgium they draw carts containing milk and vegetables. When they are well treated they seem to like the life, but when you see them lying down in the street while fastened to their carts you feel that they must be very tired. They used to draw carts in England not very long ago, but now the law does not allow it.

The most famous of the dogs abroad are the St. Bernards. These are great powerful creatures which live up in the Alps. They are kept and trained by monks at the monastery of St. Bernard. When a snowstorm occurs in the mountains, these fine dogs go out, with a little flask round their necks, and seek poor travellers who have fallen frozen in the snow.

# WINCHESTER

## Rifles For Hunting

Shoot a Winchester once and you will shoot a Winchester always: That's because Winchester rifles after a test of over thirty years represent today in accuracy, reliability and quality, the highest development in gunmaking. Whatever your preferences may be, some one of the nine different Winchester models will surely suit; for they are made in all calibers and weights.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.



## Personal To Rheumatics

I want a letter from every man and woman in America afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their name and address, so I can send each one **Free A One Dollar Bottle** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—**ACTUALLY CURES RHEUMATISM**. I know it does, I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot **cover** Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot **tease** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot **imagine** it out with mental science. **You Must Drive It Out.** It is in the blood and you must **Go After It and Get It.** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. **The Rheumatism has to go and it does go.** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, useless joints, and **cures them quickly.**

## I CAN PROVE IT ALL TO YOU

If you will only let me do it. I will prove much **in One Week**, if you will only write and ask my Company to send you a dollar bottle **FREE** according to the following offer. I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real** Rheumatic Remedy will do. **Read our offer below and write to us immediately.**

## A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE FREE!

We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test is all we ask. If you find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your cure and thus give us a profit. If it does not help you, that ends it. We do not send a small sample vial, containing only a thimbleful and of no practical value, but a **full-sized bottle**, selling regularly at drug-stores for **One Dollar Each**. This bottle is heavy and we must pay postage to carry it to your door. **You must send us 25 cents** to pay postage, mailing case and packing and this full-sized Dollar Bottle will be promptly sent free, everything prepaid—**no duty**. There will be **nothing to pay** on receipt or later. Don't wait until your **Heart-Valves** are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today and get a **One Dollar Bottle free**. Only one bottle free to a family and only to those who send the **25 cents** for charges. Address **KUHN REMEDY CO., Dept. M. G. 2100 NORTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILLS.**

## The Tariff Question

Every man in Canada should be interested in the tariff, as there is nothing that affects every individual more seriously. It will pay to study the tariff and its effects. Many valuable books have been written on the subject. The following are the very best and we can recommend them to everybody:

### LIFE OF RICHARD COBDEN (2 Vols.), \$2.50

By John Morley

This life story of the great free trade champion of England is one of the most inspiring works ever written.

### THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS, \$1.50

By Franklin Pearce

This is the story of how the protective tariff has plundered the people of the United States, and applies well in Canada. It is written in a very interesting style.

### THE TARIFF IN OUR TIMES, \$1.50

By Ida M. Torbell

This is a new book. It tells the inside history of the making of the tariff laws at Washington. Anyone who reads this will understand how the Big Interests manipulate the politicians.

### CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY, \$0.50

By J. J. Harpell

This book is a tale of the Canadian tariff and how the Big Interests are increasing the cost of living every day for their own personal gain.

### REVOLT AGAINST THE NEW FEUDALISM, \$0.45

By Edward Porritt

Edward Porritt knows more about the Canadian tariff and its iniquities than any other writer. This book is an eye opener on the methods of the protected manufacturers.

### REAL MEANING OF PROTECTION, \$0.10

By B. G. M. Baskett

This little pamphlet is by the secretary of the Free Trade Union of Great Britain. It is a broad view of the question and shows what protection really means.

### PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE, \$0.20

By Henry George

There is nothing written that shows the weakness of the protective tariff better than this book.

All of these books will be sent to any address in Canada, postpaid, on receipt of price. Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER** when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.

**FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN**

We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS a BEAUTIFUL American-Made atom-wind, atom-set watch with handsomely designed case, proper size. **GUARANTEED 5 YRS.** Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling stones, for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10¢ each. Order jewelry today. When sold send \$2 and we will send watch, ring and chain. We guarantee satisfaction. Dale Watch Co., Dept. 124 Chicago





# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by MARGARET SHIELDS

Headquarters: Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies)	35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	35
S.G. Buttons (children's)	05

## OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.  
To gratify the wish of some invalid.  
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at 328 Hargrave Street.  
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS  
Don't you want one?

## MARGARET'S MESSAGE

My Dear Friends:—Remember that the Toy Mission accounts will not be closed out for another week or two, and therefore any one who has not sent in their collection sheet will still have time to collect and send in their contribution. This week we have had some very bad reports. One very sad case was that of a mother and four little children three miles outside the city limits without food or wood in the house. Groceries, flour, and clothing was sent from Sunshine, the municipality providing the wood. Another case, and one which you will no doubt remember, where the husband had been in the asylum leaving a wife

and five little ones with nothing for their support. Some time ago I reported that this man had recovered and they were managing a little better. Yesterday I learned with deep regret that he had developed blood poisoning and is now lying in the hospital, the poor mother was almost distracted, as the money she receives from washing will barely keep body and soul together. You can just imagine the need of help. Just as I was leaving for home, thinking that I had left everything in fairly good shape, a pitiful call came in of a poor woman about to become a mother with not a particle of clothing of any description for herself and the child. Just to show the glorious hearts that surround me in the Sunshine work I will give a list of what was brought together within half an hour of receiving the urgent telephone call. One lady sent half a dozen little shirts, a puff with delicious powder, an exquisite white shawl, a wool coat, a kimono, coat, two night dresses, two gowns and various other articles that were necessary. From another home came a beautiful big blanket, a patchwork quilt, two pillow cases, two flannelette sheets and two soft towels and a white bedspread. This is only one case, but it is just to show you the work that is continually going on under this branch of Sunshine. What can I say to these loving hearted women. God bless them in their noble endeavor to cheer the lonely and the needy.

What can I say to my Western readers who have made it possible for me to cheer hundreds of sad hearts. East, west, north and south have been cheered. Your hearts must indeed be filled with His love, as you are so ready to grasp

every opportunity "to do unto the least of these little ones, as He would have you do." The Sunshine concert party went down to the Coffee House to entertain 350 men who are out of work and homeless. Miss Perring kindly presided at the piano. Miss Lane, Miss Rushton and Miss Perring sang very beautifully. Mr. Barnes was the humorist of the evening and certainly created roars of laughter. The Sunshine chairman was Mr. Jas. Grant, of Killarney, Man. He also played and sang some Scotch songs which appealed to them greatly. They demanded Harry Lauder's songs, "Stop your Tickling Jock" and "Annie Laurie," joining in the chorus with great vim. The audience sang God Save the King, which closed a very pleasant evening for us all.

In passing a newspaper reporter who happened to be in the audience, he spoke to Margaret and to her great surprise he said, "If ever any women deserve heaven it is the Sunshine women, for they know how to bring joy, and to create happiness in the heart of every one they come in touch with. How do they radiate so much joy and gladness?" And Margaret's answer was "because we love our people, small or great, rich or poor, broken hearted or glad hearted, we are with them heart and soul, and the spirit of Sunshine is to make glad the earth."

Charlie Forrest, Oak Lake, Man.—You are heartily welcome to our club, and I will send you button in a day or so. I am glad that you like living on a farm, I think it is so nice in the summer.

Clifford E. Rich, Craik, Sask.—Many thanks for your nice letter. Member-

ship card and button will be sent you right away. I have been so busy with the Toy Mission that I have not had time to attend to every little detail. Yes, thanks, I had a very happy Christmas. I am glad to hear that you are going to have a new school built next spring.

Effie Silvester, Ayerson, Sask.—Hearty welcome to our club, and thanks for twenty-five cents enclosed. Button and membership card will be sent to you in a day or so. I am glad you like reading the letters. Write again when you get the button and tell me how you like it.

Mrs. D. L. Stewart, Lena, Man.—Thanks for parcel of clothing which arrived safely. They will indeed be a help as we are continually being asked by some poor people for clothing, and it is very hard indeed if we have to tell them that we have nothing. I also wish to thank you for paying express charges, which is always such a help. God bless you for your loving thought.

George Erickson, Erickson, Man.—Thanks for your letter. Parcel of clothing was received also other articles mentioned, and thirty-five cents. It was so good of you to think of me at that time, as I had so many calls for clothing that I was able to handle all I received. Badges and membership cards will be sent to you today, for yourself and friends, and I hope you will receive them alright, and will like them. When you receive the badges, kindly write and let me know how you all like them.

Mrs. John Hill, Tyvan, Sask.—Many thanks for your letter. Sunday school papers, Records, and Christian Heralds will all be very acceptable as I send them to our sick ones in the hospitals and elsewhere, and I assure you they are very much appreciated. The other papers you mention, we can get any quantity of them in Winnipeg, so it would not be worth your while paying postage on them. I am so glad you have six such fine healthy children, and I am sure they are a great comfort to you, and may God's blessing rest on you all for your very-kind wishes which mean a whole lot to me.

A boy on the farm, Togo, Sask.—You are heartily welcome to our club. I am so glad that you like reading the letters in The Guide. You seem to have quite a little farmyard of your own. Sunshine buttons cost five cents, and I am sending you one, and you can enclose the five cents in your next letter. When you receive it be sure to write and tell me how you like it.

## IF WE KNEW

"There are gems of wondrous brightness  
Ofttimes lying at our feet,  
And we pass them, walking thoughtless,  
Down the busy crowded street,  
If we knew our pace would slacken,  
We would step more oft with care,  
Lest our careless feet be treading  
To the earth some jewel rare.

"If we knew what hearts are aching  
For the comfort we might bring;  
If we knew what souls are yearning  
For the sunshine we could bring,  
If we knew what feet are weary  
Walking pathways roughly laid,  
We would quickly hasten forward  
Stretching forth our hands to aid!

"If we knew what friends around us  
Feel a want they never tell,  
That some word we've lightly spoken  
Pained and wounded where it fell!  
We would speak in accents tender  
To each friend we chance to meet.  
We would give to each one freely  
Smiles of sympathy so sweet."



## FARMING has become a specialized business

It's no longer a "hit-or-miss" occupation, where "any old way" is good enough. Farmers are buying pianos and automobiles as never before. They're *living* as well as *working*.

The farmer has learned that it *pays* to employ progressive methods. That's why he is ever ready to receive helpful suggestions for improving his crops, his land and his home. It's also the reason that more than fifty thousand Canadian farmers are enthusiastic about our handsome book,

## "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

It isn't a catalogue, nor an argument for you to buy something. It is clearly written, interesting, profusely illustrated. It describes the various uses to which concrete can be put on the farm. Not theories, but facts, based on the *actual experience* of farmers all over the continent. It is the most complete book on the subject ever published, fulfilling the purpose behind it, which is to help

the farmer take advantage of concrete's possibilities. The list of subjects covers every conceivable use for concrete on the farm. The book's actual value to you will far exceed the list price of fifty cents, but if you will send us your name and address at once, we'll be glad to

Send it to You Absolutely Free

Send a Post Card for it—do it to-day. The book will be sent by return mail

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY  
LIMITED

National Bank Building

Montreal





## Official Report

Continued from Page 22

### Demonstration Farms

Mr. Clare moved and Mr. Morland seconded, "That, whereas, the provincial government has established demonstration farms throughout the province, and it is impossible that the majority of farmers can benefit by them without personally visiting same, this convention would urge the provincial government to arrange that the said farms compete amongst themselves at the various exhibitions in the province, particularly at Edmonton and Calgary, in the stock and produce raised on the various farms, so that we can compare them." Carried.

A resolution relating to the payment of delegates' expenses was withdrawn, while one dealing with the purchase of dairy was laid on the table.

### Telephone Rates

Mr. Clare moved and Mr. Thompson seconded, "That in view of the increased rate of the provincial government telephone service, the minister of railways and telephones be asked for a financial statement of the government telephone and an explanation for the increased rate." Carried.

### Deep Wells

Mr. Allan moved and Mr. Niddrie seconded, "That the government be requested to grant assistance to the settlers in districts where it is necessary to bore for water, by subsidizing well boring outfits, or by some other plan which may be found feasible." Carried.

Resolutions relating to the fencing of muskegs and cutting of hay were laid on the table.

### Roads

Mr. Swayne moved and Mr. Anderson seconded, "That this convention is of opinion that the present system of road building in Alberta is unsatisfactory, and that the government of this province be petitioned to form a road commission, which would be in charge of the roads of the province, and have their instructions worded in such a manner that they would have to consult with any local council or municipality before proceeding with permanent work in their district; that further, the convention is of opinion that the government should assist Local Improvement Districts, municipalities, or unorganized districts with such a grant as would enable them to build permanent roads from their settlement to their market points." Carried.

### Reports of Committees

Mr. Henderson moved and Mr. Allan seconded, "That all reports which have been submitted to the convention be accepted and that they appear in the annual report of the association." Carried.

G. Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, was then called upon for an address. T. A. Crerar was called upon and dealt with a few matters of moment to the farmers. Mr. Cochrane moved and Mr. Morland seconded, "That we extend a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hoadley, our chairman of convention, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided at the meeting, also to all the officers for the splendid work they have done for the association and to the members and others who have assisted in making the convention a success." Carried.

The chairman thanked the convention on behalf of all mentioned in the preceding resolution.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded, "That a hearty vote of thanks be extended the city of Edmonton for the hospitality extended to us during the convention." Carried.

The chairman then declared the meeting adjourned for lack of business.

### Directors' Meeting

The newly elected board of directors met on Friday morning, all being present, together with J. Bower, honorary president.

The president called the meeting to order at ten o'clock and in a short address outlined the work which should be undertaken during the coming year.

On motion of Messrs. Carswell and Buchanan, E. J. Fream was reappointed secretary-treasurer and organizer for the association.

As per the new constitution, the executive committee will comprise President Tregillus, vice-presidents Cochrane, Warner, Sly and Quinsey and Secretary Fream. The legislative committee appointed is the president, Mr. Cochrane and the secretary.

On motion of Messrs. Sorensen and Bevington, the standing of the vice-presidents, first, second, third and fourth, will be in accordance with the vote received by them at the convention.

The transportation committee appointed consists of the full executive.

Elevator committee, Messrs. Quinsey, Buchanan, Carswell, Austin, Bevington. Pork packing committee, Messrs. Warner, Carswell, Pointer.

On motion of Messrs. Warner and Carswell it was decided to ask the government to provide another issue of 10,000 copies of the Pork Commission's report, and if these are secured the secretary will prepare a statement showing that the proposal is a co-operative one. The association will also undertake the distribution of the reports.

Seed grain committee, Messrs. Quinsey, Bevington, Henry, Cochrane, Sorensen, Austin.

Hail insurance committee, Messrs. Sly, Bevington and Sorensen.

The president was appointed ex-officio, a member of all committees.

The secretary was appointed the representative of the U.F.A. at the conference to be held at Ottawa on January 29, and the directors decided to take the full responsibility of expressing the policy of the association on the matter.

The secretary reported that Mr. W. J. McNamara, of Edmonton, had made a donation of one hundred dollars towards the funds of the association and with the donation had forwarded a message that he was fully in sympathy with the work which was being accomplished.

On motion of Messrs. Warner and Sorensen the secretary received instructions to thank Mr. McNamara for his donation and the expression of confidence and good wishes which accompanied same.

In regard to the Ottawa trip the secretary received full instructions as to the policy he should pursue in representing the association.

Mr. Bower was appointed ex-officio a member of the transportation and pork packing committees.

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec'y.

### SHORT AGRICULTURAL COURSES

A feature of Agricultural College extension work, entirely new in Manitoba, is being undertaken at present in the western part of the province, including Pettapiece, Oak River, Hamiota and Arrow River districts.

F. W. Crawford, B.S.A., a graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College, has been secured for this work and will conduct classes of eight weeks' duration, teaching principally the judging of market classes of live stock, practical and economical feeding and breeding, also maintenance of health in farm animals, judging and grading grain, identification of weed

seeds, treatment of grain for smut and other fungus diseases, cultivation as suited to the different types of soil, the study of the different weed plants, keeping in view the best method of their eradication and the principles of seed germination and fertilization.

This extension work is intended for the most part to take a portion of the college work to the young men who find it impossible to leave home during the winter months to be in actual attendance. While only practical subjects are taken up, there should be much benefit derived by the young men directly connected with farm life in attending these courses of study.

What Do You think of These

## Piano and Player Values?

When we decide that certain instruments must be off our floors at a certain time, we DO NOT figure how much profit we can make.

BUT we DO make the prices so attractive to you that there is no question of a single piano being left on our hands.

Your interest will centre in the prices given below—not in our reasons for having this sale, so we use all our space as follows:

### AUTO-TONE PLAYER PIANO

Hardman. This is a beautiful instrument and ranks with the best of American players. Splendid value at the regular price, \$950. Save \$200 and take it on easy terms at... \$750

### CANADA PIANO

Large colonial design in beautifully marked mahogany case, with a saving inducement of \$75. Regularly \$400. Now... \$325

### PRINCETON PIANO

Full cabinet grand, massive design, clear singing tone; nice free action, and a price saving of \$102. Good value at \$300. Yours for... \$198

### THE EVERSON

"The first artistic player-piano at a moderate price." A splendid player-piano at the price of a good piano. \$700 VALUE FOR... \$500

Terms—\$25 cash and \$15 monthly will buy it. Don't fail to see and hear this remarkable player.



### NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER PIANO

Large colonial design, combination style, plays both 65 and 88 note rolls. This is the largest and finest New Scale with player action installed. Was in use four months. Looks as new and has a saving inducement of \$275. Regularly \$950. On moderate terms will sell for... \$675

### ENNIS & CO. PIANO

Egyptian design. This is a new instrument; the case is slightly frost checked, but hardly noticeable. Regularly priced \$400. Specially Priced at... \$295

### KEYDNER PIANO

Medium parlor design in beautifully figured walnut, 71-8 octaves, double repeating action. Case was frost checked, but has been refinished as new. A sane saving of \$117 to you if you get this instrument, at... \$233

### MASON & RISCH PIANO

Nicely hand carved; drawing room design. Medium size, in natural mahogany. This piano has been used, but cannot be distinguished from new. Regularly \$450. Our price... \$285

### NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO

Small colonial design, in latest satin finish; beautifully figured San Domingo mahogany. The style used by the great De Paschmann for private use. Regular \$450. Now... \$345



### SIX ORGAN SPECIALS

Rebuilt organs at half their real value. We will take any of these organs back and allow full purchase price in exchange for New Scale Williams Pianos or Player-Pianos.

Ten per cent. allowed for all Cash with Order

## To Mail Order Buyers

You do not need to call personally to select one of these instruments. Just give us an idea of what you want. Our expert will advise you, or, if you wish, will personally select a piano for you.

A few used talking machines at very low prices. Give us a small cash deposit on any of the above, pay the balance on easy monthly terms. These instruments are in excellent condition and you may as well save the difference.

Winnipeg's Busiest Music House

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd.  
323 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg



## U.F.A. Finances

The following is the Financial Report of the U.F.A. for the year ending December 31, 1911, as delivered at the annual convention by the secretary, E. J. Fream.

RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand December 31, 1910	\$ 789.26
Annual membership fees	2,936.20
Life membership fees	19.00
Members at large	7.00
Grant from Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,500.00
Government Grant	1,000.00
Donation from Roseview Union, No. 63	25.00
Donation from Gwynne Union, No. 15	2.50
Donation from H. Sorensen	3.40
Donation from H. A. Appelle	.55
Donation from W. R. Harvey	.50
Membership buttons	231.40
Writing Pads and Stationery	37.50
Receipt Books	13.65
Sale of Pamphlets	22.05
Office Supplies for Local Unions	26.35
Rent of Office	30.00
Refund for dishonored cheques	11.85
Sundry receipts	2.15

Total receipts \$6,658.36

EXPENDITURE	
Printing and advertising	\$ 953.65
Membership buttons purchased	166.32
Postage account	428.80
Organizing expenses	1,054.21
Officers' expenses	903.50
J. Bower, Organizing and Expenses	\$ 474.95
E. J. Fream, Organizing	\$175.90
W. J. Tregillus	97.80
D. W. Warner	51.85
J. Speakman	"
J. Quinsey	20.00
E. Carswell	6.00
J. R. Pointer	"
J. E. Ostrander	"
P. S. Austin	"
G. S. Long	"
E. R. Hallberg	"
M. E. Sly	6.00
J. L. Langston	6.00
E. Griesbach	"
A. Von Mielecki	"
P. P. Woodbridge	6.00
G. W. Johnson	103.60
R. D. Barre	86.20
T. H. Adair	80.90
J. A. Lennox	11.76
F. Rack	6.15
W. Linton	10.50

\$722.86 \$1,234.85  
722.86

Corresponding with totals carried out	\$1,957.71
Secretary's salary	\$1,200.00
Salaries of other office staff	800.00
Rent of office	277.50
Membership to Canadian Council of Agriculture	100.00
Records of case before Railway Commissioner	106.33
Office Supplies for Central Office and Unions	90.55
Rent of telephone, long distance messages and telegrams	59.80
Express and freight charges	61.64
Office furniture	50.00
Convention supplies, Calgary, 1911	45.83
Cheque returned and charged against account	11.85
Renewal of surety bond	10.00
Electric fittings and electric charges	11.15
Rent of halls	5.00
Rubber stamps	3.25
Sundry small accounts	17.20

By balance, cash in bank \$300.78  
cash in hand 1.00  
\$6,658.36

### NEWS FROM OTTAWA

Continued from Page 4

Mr. Turiff claimed that as the result of the change in the regulation the settler has to pay from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per thousand for this class of lumber, a statement which was questioned by W. D. Staples, who interrupted to say that he understood that the lumbermen of British Columbia guaranteed that the price would not go up. Mr. Turiff retorted that it was absurd to argue that an increase in duty would not result in a corresponding increase in price. Mr. Turiff was supported by Hon. Frank Oliver, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Thompson, the new member for Qu'Appelle, while the cause of the lumbermen was espoused by three British Columbia Conservatives, Messrs. Taylor, Goodeve and Stevens. None of the Conservative members from the prairie provinces spoke on the motion, which was rejected on a straight party division of 107 to 62, a government majority of 45.

### FARM LABORERS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

On account of the widespread dearth of experienced farm laborers in Sas-

katchewan, the provincial department of agriculture is preparing to assist the immigration of selected experienced men—married and single—from Great Britain to the big grain growing province. It is recognized that comparatively few of the experienced farm servants of Great Britain can save sufficient money from their rather scanty wages to enable them unassisted to pay their fare as far west as Saskatchewan. Yet these are the very men Saskatchewan needs, for they and their fathers before them have spent their entire lives on the farm. They are wedded to rural life and are usually faithful and efficient workers.

In order to secure some hundreds of these experienced men, the department will send an officer thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the province to personally select them in Great Britain. A loan will be made to each laborer requiring it and employment on a farm in Saskatchewan will be found for him. Because these men will be assisted, more than ordinary care will be taken to select only healthy intelligent men well versed in the arts of the farm.

Saskatchewan farmers desirous of obtaining one or more of these selected ex-

## GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

### MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car  
Lots

Option  
Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to

the highest bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

# Hello !

# Mr. Farmer

## Have you any money left ?

IF you have we would like to make you 50% on it in a few months. We want to have a chance to show you that we can do as we say. We have made in Real Estate investments as high as 300% for some of your best friends. If any man or group of men will raise \$2,000.00 to invest with us we will pay the expenses of a representative to come to Winnipeg and investigate our proposition. But we will accept for investment any sums from \$100.00 up.

### Write or Call

Come in to the bonspiel and see us

## ALEX McCURDY, Late of The G.G.G. Co.

Care of Stewart and Walker

106 Bank of Nova Scotia Building, WINNIPEG

perienced farm laborers for next summer's work should lose no time in placing their application with the Bureau of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask. There is absolutely no charge made to farmers for any service in connection with this work.

### HOMESTEADER'S PRIZE COMPETITION


A large number of interesting articles have been received for our Homesteaders' Prize Competition, which is now closed. It will take some weeks to examine all the articles and award the prizes, but the announcement of the winners will be made as soon as possible, and the best papers published from time during the next few months.

### HARVESTER TRUST NEXT

Attorney-General Wickersham has assured the House committee on rules that the government would take action against the International Harvester company, congressional investigation of which is under consideration by the committee.

The Hewson Woollen mills, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, are being enlarged and the business has been greatly extended, and henceforth will be known as the Hewson Pure Wool Textile, Limited. H. L. Hewson will be the general manager of the new institution, and associated with him will be John Stanfield and Frank Stanfield, of the firm of Stanfields, Limited, Truro, Nova Scotia.





# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 29, 1912.)

**Wheat.**—For another week our market has held quite steady with values almost unchanged, except a slightly better demand for straight grades. There has been nothing startling in the world situation, and aside from the fact that terminal elevator stocks have increased but very little, the chief interest centres in the new rates now effective to Duluth. Farmers will do well to see our ad in this issue giving full particulars, else mistakes may be made. While the terminals are not full, the Canadian Northern Railway company is not anxious to carry any more stuff to Port Arthur for the time being. It is anticipated that grain shipped to Duluth will be dealt in here just the same as if it had been shipped to Fort William or Port Arthur. There seems also a well-grounded belief that the stocks in the hands of American farmers have diminished very rapidly of late. With the constantly diminishing exportable surplus from the Argentine, our wheat is enjoying from week to week a stronger position in the eyes of the world's buyers. It is a great misfortune that greater quantities of it cannot be got out of the country before the Argentine and Australian wheats reach Great Britain in vast quantities. We look for quite strong markets in the immediate future.

**Oats.**—It is to be noted that contract oats, "No. 2 C.W.," have moved up sharply the past week. The terminal elevator stocks are something less than three-quarters of a million, with little prospects of being increased much in the next two months, with the result that operators can force the May option much according to their pleasure, while low grade oats are so plentiful, they will not follow up in value as they should.

**Barley.**—This grain has held steady with no fluctuations the past week.

**Flax.**—In flax we have had an advance and then a decline, somewhat speculative it is true, and probably forced down by crushers, who from time to time manipulate the market in order to buy a little flax.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Wheat	Jan.	Old	New	May	July
Jan. 24 ..	96	101	100	102	102	102
Jan. 25 ..	96	101	100	102	102	102
Jan. 26 ..	96	101	100	102	102	102
Jan. 27 ..	96	102	101	102	102	102
Jan. 29 ..	97	102	101	102	102	102
Jan. 30 ..	96	101	101	102	102	102
<b>Oats—</b>						
Jan. 24 ..	42	43	43	43	43	43
Jan. 25 ..	43	43	43	43	43	43
Jan. 26 ..	43	43	43	43	43	43
Jan. 27 ..	43	43	43	43	43	43
Jan. 29 ..	43	43	43	43	43	43
Jan. 30 ..	43	43	43	43	43	43
<b>Flax—</b>						
Jan. 24 ..	193	193	193	193	193	193
Jan. 25 ..	197	197	197	197	197	197
Jan. 26 ..	198	198	198	198	198	198
Jan. 27 ..	197	197	197	197	197	197
Jan. 29 ..	196	196	196	196	196	196
Jan. 30 ..	194	194	194	194	194	194

## TOUGH WHEAT

Tough wheat prices Jan. 30, were: No. 2 Nor., 86 cents; No. 3 Nor., 81 cents; No. 4, 76 cents; No. 5, 66 cents; No. 6, 56 cents; feed 51 cents.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, January 27)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	\$1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arr.	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 11,000 bu. to arr.	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu. to arr.	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, frost	1.01

No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 10 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, elevator	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, elevator	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr.	1.02
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.96
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.92
Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	.92
No grade wheat, 1 car, stained	.92
No grade wheat, 1 car, stained	.93
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No grade wheat, part car	.85
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.05
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.06
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.04
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	.63
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.58
No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars	.59
No. 4 yellow corn, 4 cars	.59
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car, tough	.57
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.61
No. 4 yellow corn, 2,000 bu. to arr.	.58
No. 4 corn, 1 car, choice	.59
No. 4 corn, 1 car, white	.57
No grade corn, 1 car	.50
No grade corn, 1 car, choice	.56
No grade corn, 1 car, choice	.57
No grade corn, 2 cars	.55
No grade corn, 4 cars	.56
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.48
No. 3 white oats, 1,600 bu. to arr.	.48
No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu. to arr.	.48
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.47
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.47
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.48
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, to arr.	.47
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.47
No. 3 oats, 1 car, bin burnt	.46

## WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, January 27. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	96½c.	\$1.07½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	93½c.	\$1.05½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	88½c.	\$1.03½
May wheat	102c.	\$1.07½
July wheat	102½c.	\$1.08½
No. 3 White oats	34½c.	45½c. to 47c.
Barley	46c. to 68c.	90c. to \$1.28
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.00	\$8.40
Hogs, top	\$7.50	\$6.02½
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$6.80

No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.30
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.20
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.25
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.16
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.11
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.20
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 feed barley, part car	1.03
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.95
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.18
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No grade barley, 1 car, bin burnt	1.00
Sample barley, 1 car	1.04
Sample barley, 1 car	1.06
Sample barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.16
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.15
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to arr.	2.15
No. 1 flax, 700 bu. to arr.	2.15
No grade flax, 1 car	1.95
No grade flax, 1 car	2.04
No grade flax, 1 car, wet ice	1.87
No grade flax, 1 car	1.90

## CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

Winnipeg, Jan. 29

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	21,932,403	4,833,051	1,551,648
Last week	21,549,895	4,948,665	1,562,698
Last year	14,571,667	7,626,592	426,998
Ft. William	7,588,070	1,689,525	241,916
Pt. Arthur	4,899,747	1,370,615	387,312
Depot Hbr.		115,219	
Meaford	50,568	37,305	
Mid. Tiffin	1,098,744	137,045	115,175
Collingwood	36,163		
Goderich	376,411	224,676	18,489
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	86,251	30,500	1,712
Pt. Colb'ne	260,921	151,212	
Kingston	66,754	66,155	7,994
Prescott	180,950	17,500	
Montreal	218,826	409,961	109,961
Quebec	5,139	112,048	7,449
St. John, N.B.	673,000	11,845	41,429
Victoria Hbr.	569,727	2,950	

16,111,271 4,377,156 931,437

In vessels in  
Can. term.

harbors .. 5,029,254 4,000  
At Buffalo  
and Duluth 791,878 451,000 620,211

## AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Duluth, Jan. 29.—Cash oats closed 48½c.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Malting barley closed \$1 to \$1.25.

Minneapolis, Jan. 29.—Cash oats, No. 3 western oats, 48½c; to arrive, 48½c; No. 3 oats, 46 to 47.

## CONFERRING ON GRAIN BILL

At the invitation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, R. C. Henderson and R. McKenzie, president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, E. N. Hopkins, honorary president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, are now at Ottawa conferring with the government with regard to the Canada Grain Bill, now before the House of Commons. This bill includes the proposed legislation on terminal elevators, and the appointment of a grain commission as well as the present Manitoba Grain Act and the Inspection Act.

## WHEAT SHOWS BAD PROSPECTS

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Harry Broderick, of Virden, Ill., here today, says wheat crop in that section and all between here and there shows worst prospect he ever saw.

W. T. Swinney, of Gilliam, Salina County, Mo., wires: "Late sowing in critical condition. Early sowing fair."

## 150 HORSES 150



Will be Sold by Auction at

## McLEAN'S SALE STABLES

DURING BONSPIEL WEEK

Thursday, February 15, at 1.30 p.m.

A choice lot of carefully selected Manitoba horses, including heavy draft, delivery and farm horses, will be offered for sale. Every horse sold under my guarantee. A fine Percheron stallion, rising four years, imported (79099) and a Spanish jack will also be sold. Buyers looking for high class sound horses at reasonable prices should attend this sale. Terms cash

E.W. McLean's Sale Stables

179-185 James St., Winnipeg

## QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM &amp; PORT ARTHUR from JAN. 24 to JAN. 30, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1 Man. R.			
Jan.																					
24	96½	93½	88	82	73½	63½	57½							39½	34½						
25	96½	93½	88½	82½	73½	63½	57½							39½	34½	67½	57½	47	48		
26	96½	93½	88	82	72½	62½	57½							39½	34½	68	58	47	48		
27	96½	93½	88½	82½	73½	63	58							40	34½	68	58	48	48		
29	97	94½	89½	82½	73½	63½	58½							40½	34½	68	58	48	48		
30	96½	93½	89	83	73½	63½	58½							40½	34½				194		







NEWS  
DEPENDABLENEWS  
INTERESTING

# Extraordinary Bargains

## Which Is Your Choice?

### The Grain Growers' Guide

Is Western Canada's greatest Democratic weekly journal. It is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. Equity—"equal rights to all and special privileges to none"—is the goal The Guide is aiming for. The Guide is **absolutely non-partisan**. It supports the Farmers' Platform and fights for the Farmers' Cause, irrespective of the attitude of either political party. It prints in concise and plain terms, with lucid explanations and without bias, everything pertaining to the interest of Western farmers. The Guide aspires to a deserved reputation for intelligence and honesty. The fight The Guide has put up against all forms of evil, and the efforts it has made to obtain a square deal for the men who till the soil, are meeting their just reward. Our **circulation is increasing rapidly**. If some hate The Guide and are working against it, many love it and are working for it; hence our phenomenal progress. Send in your renewals promptly and take advantage of the great and unusual offers on this page.

### The Weekly Farmers' Tribune

Without intelligent direction and an honest press, you cannot succeed. The Farmers' Weekly Tribune has fought your battles for a quarter of a century. Have you rewarded it with your patronage? In this crisis, when efforts are being made to destroy the Farmers' Movement to protect themselves, the only thing to do is to put our shoulders together and struggle for the common good. An arrangement has been made with **The Grain Growers' Guide**, your own official organ, by which you can secure The Tribune and The Guide for twelve months for **\$1.25**. The Tribune is a splendid newspaper in addition to being an advocate of the Farmers' Cause.

#### FREE PRIZES

For the instruction, interest and amusement of the boys, girls and adults in the country during the long winter evenings, The Tribune is inaugurating a great book lovers' contest, which all may enter. Send a card to The Tribune office for particulars.

### The Montreal Witness

"Canada's best metropolitan and national newspaper." "Strong and courageous." The Hon. R. L. Borden says: "The responsibilities of a public journal are not less than those of a public man. In fulfilling these the Witness has manifested, in an eminent degree, the qualities of courage and sincerity." Sir Wilfrid Laurier says: "Whenever you differed from me, and thought me in the wrong, your criticisms derived all the greater force from my intimate conviction that they were inspired by a sense of public duty." The Witness this year is wonderfully large and improved. Its circulation is being doubled. It is the most popular newspaper among church-going people. Its subscribers love it. Make it your choice for 1912 along with The Guide.

### The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer

The Weekly Free Press is the leading weekly of Western Canada, and its success proves that the best is always appreciated.

A weekly newspaper with all the features of a metropolitan daily—Canadian and Foreign News; Colored Comic; Magazine, Ladies' Home, Farm and Stock Raisers' Sections: Special Exclusive Feature, Broomhall's Grain Markets, direct from Liverpool.

These are only a few of the features carried by the Weekly Free Press. We have no hesitation in saying that those of our subscribers who take advantage of this offer, when renewing their subscriptions, will be assured of a wealth of reading pertinent to their interests.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS AND PRAIRIE FARMER and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Regular Price for 12 Months, \$2.00	For <b>\$1.25</b>	1
THE WEEKLY FARMERS' TRIBUNE and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Regular Price for 12 Months, \$2.00	For <b>\$1.25</b>	2
THE MONTREAL WITNESS and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Regular Price for 12 Months, \$2.00	For <b>\$1.25</b>	3
THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Regular Price for 12 Months, \$2.00	For <b>\$1.50</b>	4
THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Regular Price for 12 Months, \$3.00	For <b>\$2.25</b>	5
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Regular Price for 12 Months, \$3.00	For <b>\$2.25</b>	6
THE WEEKLY SUN, Toronto, and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Regular Price for 12 Months, \$2.00	For <b>\$1.50</b>	7

**Note.** Detach Coupon with combination you desire. Send us a Postal Note for the amount stated. Write your Name and Address plainly, and forward your order to—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, 275 SHERBROOKE STREET,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Special Notice.** The above offers are available to old Subscribers sending us renewals as well as to new Subscribers. Agents, however, are positively not allowed Commission on Subscriptions at Clubbing Rates.



## Re

*On and after Jan. 29th, and up to May 1st, 1912:*

The freight rate on **WHEAT** and **OATS** shipped in bond to Kingston via Duluth for export will be the same as on grain shipped to Fort William or Port Arthur. **This new rate only applies to Wheat and Oats from Canadian Northern points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and from Canadian Pacific points in Saskatchewan.** Shipments from all Grand Trunk Pacific points in the three provinces, and from Canadian Pacific points in Manitoba and Alberta must be sent to Fort William at the regular rate.

***Make out this part of your shipping bill as follows:***

[Mail address, not for purposes of delivery.]

Consigned to ORDER OF The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Destination Kingston { Province or } Ontario County of  
State of }

Notify The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

At Winnipeg { Province or } Man. County of  
State of }

Route Car Initial Car No.

Bushels	Kind of Grain	Weight (Subject to Correction)	If charges are to be prepaid, write or stamp here, "To be Prepaid."
	Care of		
	Consolidated Elevator Co.		
	IN BOND	Duluth, Minn.	

Be sure to mark your bill **"Care of Consolidated Elevator Co., Duluth, Minn. IN BOND."**

The Railway Companies will attend to all the necessary customs papers on shipments going via Duluth in bond.

Tough grain can be treated at the Consolidated Elevator, Duluth, just the same as at Fort William or Port Arthur.

**SEND YOUR SHIPPING BILL TO US AT WINNIPEG**

On Flax and Barley there is a special Tariff. See your Railway Agent.

**IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ON ANY POINT WRITE TO US  
FOR PARTICULARS**

**The Grain Growers' Grain Company**  
WINNIPEG LIMITED MANITOBA